

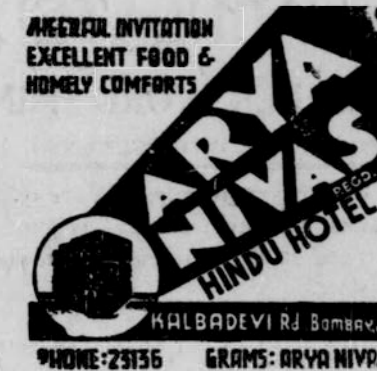


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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozezshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi



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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1937

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mussolini's Snub To League

"Away From That Tottering Temple" Where All Work For War!

Strengthening Rome-Berlin Axis: Germany To Get Back Jubaland?

ROME, Dec. 12.

When Il Duce addresses the crowd from the Palace balcony to-night on Italy's resignation from the League it is expected he will make a dramatic concession to the Rome-Berlin Axis by announcing the return to Germany of Jubaland, a small territory in East Africa which was given to Italy after the war.—Reuter.

"OUR ITALY AND OUR NOBODY SURPRISED IN BRITAIN REVOLUTION"

Signor Mussolini announced that Italy was leaving the League of Nations. The announcement was made from the balcony of Palazzo Venezia to a cheering crowd of 100,000.

The Duce said he was making an important announcement for the history of "our Italy and our Revolution." The good intentions of a certain government were drowned as soon as their delegates entered into contact with the fatal surroundings of the Sanhedrin at Geneva which was manœuvred by hidden and shady sources prejudicial to Italy.

"In these conditions our presence at the door of Geneva is no longer tolerable. The hour has approached in which it is necessary to make a choice. Are we to remain inside the League? (Shouts of no.) Are we to go? (Shouts of yes.)

Count Ciano has sent the following telegram to the Secretary General of the League: "Following decisions of the Grand Fascist Council, I have to inform you that as from 11-12-37 Italy leaves the League of Nations."

FROM TOTTERING TEMPLE.

The Duce said, "we are moving forward and away without a regret from a tottering temple where men do not work for peace, but for war." He emphatically denied that any pressure was put on Italy to determine their attitude. "Our comrades of the axis

in Berlin and Tokio have shown absolute discretion. This is the truth. The withdrawal of Italy from the League of Nations is an event of great historical importance, which has drawn the attention of world and whose consequences cannot yet be foreseen. This does not mean that we shall abandon our fundamental line of policy which aims at collaboration and peace."

ADRIATIC PEACE.

The Duce continued, "during the last few days, we offered a luminous proof by creating peace in the Adriatic. (Apparently referring to the Italo-Yugoslav understanding). The threatening voices which were raised from time to time and perhaps may be again raised, from flocks of great democracies, leave us perfectly indifferent. They can do nothing against a people like the Italian, which is capable of any sacrifice. "We have arms of the sky, land and sea, both numerous and tempered by two victorious wars, but above all we have the heroic spirit of revolution which no force would ever be able to bend."—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Comment in well informed circles in London is not unduly preoccupied by Signor Mussolini's speech. The intention of the Italian Government to leave the League had already been anticipated and the final decision to do so is regarded as little more than a "de jure" recognition of the "de facto" situation. As in fact Italy has not taken part in any meetings of the League since May 1936.

There never has been any disposition in London to regard the Italian decision to leave the League as due to pressure on the part of either Germany or Japan as there is no apparent reason why they should wish to intervene.

On the contrary the view held here is that the Italian Government reached its decision from purely domestic considerations in order to distract the attention from the internal difficulties and for that reason there is no inclination to attach undue significance to the action taken.

In any event this decision will in no way affect the policy of the British Government.—Reuter.

Formal Declaration Of Italy's Withdrawal From League

GENEVA, Dec. 12.

Signor Bovasappa, the Italian Diplomatic Agent in Geneva, has handed the Secretary-General of the League a statutory declaration of Italy's withdrawal.—Reuter.

MATCHES POSTPONED DUE TO SNOW

LONDON, December 11. Snow generally interfered with sport causing postponement of several Football and Rugby matches.—Reuter's Special.

ONE ARAB DIES

HAIFA, December 11. Of the two Arabs shot this morning, one was Sheikh Mahmoud El Katib, an important land owner who since died. The other who is a Palestinian Arab Policeman, is not seriously injured. The assailant is believed to be an Arab.—Reuter.



Mahatma Gandhi.



Babu Rajendra Prasad.



H. H. The Aga Khan.

Nanking Defies Japanese Attack REINFORCEMENTS RUSH UP TO CITY

New Administration Plans For All China

SHANGHAI, December 12.

Japanese attempt to capture Nanking is proving far more difficult and costly than anticipated.

Although they succeeded in strengthening their foothold to a small section of the City, which they occupy, Japanese troops had made little or no progress in the past 24 hours.

Reinforcements are now rushing up to the city from East for a stronger assault.—Reuter.

NEW ADMINISTRATION ALL PASSENGERS SAFELY LANDED FOR ALL CHINA

TOKIO, Dec. 11.

Well-informed Japanese circles believe, Japan intends to establish a new administration for the whole of China, not merely North China as first expected, states a Domei Telegram from Peiping.

The main point of the new administration will be joint defence against the Comintern with Japan, Manchukuo and other countries hostile thereto, co-operation in economic and other spheres with Japan and Manchukuo and revival of Confucianism.

The pursuance of these aims will be preceded by suppression of the Chiang-Kai-Shek administration and the disbandment of the Kuomintang.

The Peace Maintenance Commission of Tientsin has circularised the authorities all over China accusing Nanking of maladministration and co-operation with Communists.

The Peace Maintenance Commission of Peiping has decided to control all universities and schools. All anti-Japanese propaganda will be, expanded from school books. Japanese will be given preference among foreign languages.—Reuter.

51 CHINESE 'PLANES DESTROYED

TOKIO, December 11.

A Japanese 'communique' claims that the Japanese Naval and Air force have destroyed 51 Chinese 'planes' between 1/12 and 9/12. The Japanese lost one.

Since the outbreak of hostilities the Naval and Air Force brought down 227 Chinese 'planes' and destroyed 250 on ground, Japanese losing 61 machines.—Reuter.

Japanese Warship Follows Chinese Cruiser

HONGKONG, Dec. 12.

Police investigations show that the Japanese Warship apparently followed the Chinese cruiser into British waters and towed it out.

The police are reported to have discovered two unexploded 4.7 inch shells on the beach at Castle Peak which is a popular Hongkong bathing resort.—Reuter.

Air-Raid On British Ships

PROTEST AGAINST JAPANESE ACTION

One Naval Rating Killed And Another Wounded

HANKOW, Dec. 12.

One naval rating was killed and another wounded when Japanese field batteries, it is alleged, fired on the British river gunboats, "Ladybird" and "Bee", at Wuhu and Flag-Capt. G. E. M. O'Donnell was also wounded. Four direct hits were scored on the "Ladybird".

The British tug, "Tsingtao", carrying Mr. H. I. Priddleaux-Bruno, the British Consul at Nanking, and Lt.-Col. Lovat-Fraser, the British Military Attaché, was also fired on. The details at present are not available.

Hindus And Pentangular ON PAGE 7.

British Military Attaché, was also fired on. The details at present are not available.

BRITISH STAND

LONDON: It is understood that in order to prevent a repetition of the incident, steps taken point out to the Japanese military authorities that British ships are and will be in this vicinity.

It is learned that the "Bee" was not hit.

AIR RAIL ON BRITISH SHIPS

SHANGHAI: The concentration of British shipping a couple of miles upriver from Nanking, including His Majesty's gunboats, "Scarab" and "Cricket", was subjected to three separate Japanese air attacks. There were no casualties and, therefore, it is believed that there were no hits.

The "Scarab" and the "Cricket" returned the fire with anti-aircraft, comprising machineguns and pom-poms.

BRITAIN'S PROTEST

The Admiralty, the Foreign Office and Admiral Little, who is "en route" to Hongkong from Shanghai aboard His Majesty's "Falmouth", were informed of the attacks and representations have been made to local Japanese military and naval authorities.

The ships involved in the attacks had moved upriver from Nanking when the Japanese began to attack the capital.—Reuter.

Poona Muslims' Call For United Front

DEPUTATION TO AGA KHAN & MAHATMA

Echo Of Rajen Babu-Jinnah Talks

PLEA FOR RELEASE OF PROPOSED CONGRESS-LEAGUE AGREEMENT TERMS

POONA, December 12.

A resolution strongly criticising "the new policy" of the Muslim League and urging fresh efforts for Hindu-Muslim rapprochement and suggesting that Gandhiji and H. H. The Aga Khan should both find out a new formula acceptable to the two communities, was adopted by Political Conference of Muslims held in Poona, this afternoon, at the residence of Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed. The Conference was attended by prominent Muslims. Mr. Abdul Sattarkhan Amir Khan, M. L. C., presided.

DEPUTATION FOR UNITY

It is understood that an influential deputation of All-India Muslim leaders will approach Gandhiji and the Aga Khan and request them to bring about unity between the communities, so that a United Front can be offered to Federation.

The Conference unanimously passed the following resolution: "This Conference views with alarm the growing tension between Hindus and Muslims in India, and considers it all the more regrettable, after the recent declaration of Babu Rajendra Prasad that he, as President of the Congress had offered terms to the Muslim community, which were, according to the admission of Mr. Jinnah himself, such as could fairly be accepted by them.

Release Proposed Terms

"In view of the recent decision of the Congress to establish direct Mass Contact with Muslims and the assurance of Babu Rajendra Prasad that he can even now get the terms ratified by the Congress, this Conference calls upon him to release the same for publication to enable the Muslim masses to judge the same on their merits."

LEAGUE'S LUCKNOW DECISION DE-PLORED

"Further, in the opinion of this Conference, the resolution passed at the last session of the All-India Muslim League held at Lucknow modifying its original goal and adopting that of the Congress in its stead, viz., full independence or the complete severance of India from the British Crown—without any previous communal agreement with the Congress—was inopportune and most harmful to the interests of the Muslim Community the same has, without securing for Muslims the friendship and co-operation of Congress men in everyday life, alienated the sympathy and support of British statesmen and officials, which have been so indispensable for their protection. Moreover, the new policy of the League, instead of unifying Indian Mussalmans as a whole, had, according to a recent confession of Mr. Jinnah himself, only served to further divide them into four irreconcilable groups.

Lastly, "this Conference regrets to observe that the net result of the conflict between the Congress and the Muslim League has been to create hopeless confusion in their minds owing to which, the main body of Muslims refrain from enrolling themselves as members of either organisation.

APPEAL TO AGA KHAN
"Under these circumstances, this Conference welcomes the arrival in India of the Aga Khan, the founder of the Muslim League, and the chosen leader of the Indian Delegation at the Round Table Conference, Reuter.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH PROTEST

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10. The British authorities have protested to the Japanese authorities against the shelling and machinegunning from the shore and the air attacks on the British gunboats and merchantmen at Wuhu and near Nanking.

FURIOUS FIGHTING

Furious fighting has been continuing throughout the night and day in Nanking. The Japanese are plainly taken aback at the stubbornness of the Chinese resistance. Both sides have sustained heavy casualties. The invaders rain bombs and shells but whenever they try to advance, the Chinese mow them down with machineguns. The Chinese powerfully counter-attacked to-day by the Japanese claim to have repelled them.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

The return of Germany to the League after the departure of Italy cannot be considered, says a communique which adds Germany is convinced that the policy of the political system of Geneva is doomed to failure.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Rs. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (—), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

A highly cultured Muslim youth of exalted rank and of noble tradition, aged 25, wants young, accomplished and fair-looking, refined bride, between the age of 18-20 to finance him for Higher Aeronautical Training. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 9485, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Matron and Ayahs for a Hindu Foundling Home in Bombay. Apply to Box No. 7471, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for Pilgrim ship qualified Mohammedan doctor, salary Rs. 125/150 according experience, also compounder, salary Rs. 50/60. Bombay residents only need apply Box No. 9506, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: One General Clerk strong in Correspondence, 2 asst. Timekeepers with experience in Weaving and 1 Spinning Wrapping Clerk. Only experienced men should apply stating salary expected to Box No. 9496, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a fully qualified Nurse and Midwife registered the Bombay Nurses and Midwives and Health Visitors Council, Bombay. Salary Rs. 50-2-60. Quarters free. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates to the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, 6th December, 1937. (7439)

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Ground Floor, Nanabhoj Lodge, 558, Hornumji Adenwalla Road, Dadar, five rooms rent Rs. 75. Apply E. N. Khareghat, 16, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. (9499)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Airy and Commodious Flats fit for Hospital, School and residential purposes and shops at Cullandas Front Building, Gowalia Tank Road. Apply Manecklal Damania, Solicitor, Behind Wilson College, Chowpatty, (Telephone No. 41993 and 24827). (9513)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9337)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive Jelly Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

Hernia—Wonderful cure by outward application. Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (9322)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BARSII SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, third floor, Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th December, 1937, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1936.
- (2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
- (3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1937 and to fix their remuneration.
- (4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VASANJI KHATAU,
Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th December, 1937, to SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1938, both days inclusive.

THE GOCULDAS CULLIANJI BARSII COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, the 27th December, 1937, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made upto 30th June, 1937.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in place of the Director, who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd December 1937 to 6th January 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
Bombay, 4th December, 1937. (7468)

Public Notices

TO LET MODERN OFFICES

TO LET in a large and well designed and situated Office building, consisting of Ground and Four floors with an average area of about 6500 sq. ft. per floor. Each floor divided into two independent wings of equal area. Ground floor suitable for a first class Show Room.

PROVIDED with all present day amenities. Will be air-conditioned if desired. Expected to be ready for occupation in April or May 1938.

SITUATED on Ballard Estate at the Junction of Nichol and Witter Roads; total frontage of 224 feet; Witter Road side facing sea.

Long terms leases with options for renewal to intending tenants preferred.

For particulars apply to:

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.,

Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

11th December, 1937.

(7470)

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th January, 1938, at 2-00 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1937.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD., AGENTS,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. (7434)

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PREMJI KARU, CHANNA KARU RAVJI RAMJI, BABU PREMJI, TOKERSEY PREMJI, SHAMJI RAVJI, SAVJI RAVJI and GANGJI RAVJI, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants being the members of a joint and undivided Hindu family the last five being minors by their guardian the said Premji Karu have contracted to sell their right, title and interest in the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or other wise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All the undivided one-fifth share of the Vendors in all those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, dwelling houses and stables standing thereon situate, lying and being at (Kotra) near Dharmashalla Ville Parle in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as follows:—

Entry Survey Fahi	Gun- sq.	No.	No. Acres.	thas. yds.	Pot No.
2243(c)	152	3	1	14	8,700
2242	"	2	1	38	12,251
	"	1	0	7	

"The non-agricultural assessment is Rs. 180 the value of the building is Rs. 10,000 and all the premises are included in the agreement dated 7th December 1917 and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council on one part and A. M. Pinto on the other wherein the said premises are described under non-agricultural survey No. 152B of Ville Parle and shown to contain by admeasurement 22,115 square yards or thereabouts and the building standing thereon bear Notified Area Committee Nos. 48, 48A, 48B and 48C. All which premises are bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by the Gowan passage on or towards the West by the Ghod Bunder Road on or towards the South by a passage, and on or towards the North by the property of N. Futeh Ali and Co. Dated this 11th day of December, 1937.

DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Purchasers' Attorneys. (7469)

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January, 1938, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to Shareholders.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1937.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. (7437)

THE PREMIER CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

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Dated this 11th day of December, 1937.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Bombay. (7435)

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of diets, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 10th January, 1938. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of Diets, etc., to the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of Tender, specification, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Dean.

Parel, Bombay, 12.
4-12-1937. (7446)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 13th Instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay,
Bombay, 11th December, 1937. (7466)

DECEMBER JOURNALS

"Indian Review"

This well-known Madras Journal has brought up a special annual number, of over a hundred pages. It contains articles from a galaxy of writers, a few of them being of international renown like Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Dr. Barredale Keith. The subjects, too, are mostly topical, and deal with the various problems of national reconstruction with which this country is faced at present. We purposely refrain from mentioning here any particular contribution as such a selection from such a company will appear invidious in the extreme. Suffice it to say here that the Annual Number is crammed with excellent reading matter from the first page to the last, and is one of the finest publications of its type.

"Modern Review"

The star feature of the current issue of the "Modern Review" is the tribute of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose. The Poet has written this appreciation of his departed friend from his convalescent bed; but though brief, it conveys the quintessence of the great scientist's life-work. Agnes Smedley's letter from the Chinese front-line is as gripping as it is topical. The review by the Hon. Walter Nash, Minister of Finance, of the first year of the Labour Government in New Zealand will be read with great interest in this country. Dr. Nandlal Chatterji contributes a very critical birds-eye view of the latest phase on the North-West Frontier. Last but not least we must mention here the homage paid by Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to Sir J. C. Bose. The title of the intimate pen-picture "The Hero as Scientist" is self-explanatory.

"Twentieth Century"

The December number of this journal presents us usual a varied fare, though one is afraid, it is not quite up to the mark—which is something unusual. The opening article on "Indian Students in England" by Mr. Bool Chand is very informative and makes a number of valuable suggestions. The review of "Some contemporary novelists" sounds too superficial to be of interest to anybody. M. M. Gupta's "Honour to the Little Man," however, strikes a new note, which will appeal to many readers.

ORISSA GOVT.'S APPEAL TO PUBLIC Plea For Co-operation In Eradicating Corruption

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.
The following communique has been issued by the Government of Orissa:—

Representations were made in the Orissa Legislative Assembly of the existence of corruption in certain departments of Government. To enable Government to take action in such cases, it is necessary that specific complaints should be brought to the notice of the Government officers, who have been instructed to enquire promptly and thoroughly into all such cases which come to their notice.

In order to eradicate this evil, it is hoped that any person who has specific information of corruption in any department, will promptly bring it to the notice of Government or of their local officers, so that immediate action may be taken to enquire into the matter.—A.P.

Mr. Satyamurthi At Colombo

COLOMBO, Dec. 12.
Mr. S. Satyamurthi addressed to-day a meeting of the Servants of India Society when "Mr. P. R. Kurup presided.

Mr. Kurup dealt with some of the problems of the present day and referred to the question of temple entry for untouchables, introduction of Hindi in schools and widespread labour unrest.

Mr. Satyamurthi agreed with Mr. Kurup that Hindi should be made a compulsory subject for examination. Referring to temple entry he said that it largely depended on public opinion. With regard to labour problems Mr. Satyamurthi declared that the Congress was sympathetic towards the working classes but it could not alienate the sympathies of capitalists. Mr. Satyamurthi visited to-day the Malayalee Mahajana Sabha here.

He left to-day for a tour of the island.—A.P.

Ex-Rajkumar College Chief Visits Bansda

(From A Correspondent)

BANSDA, (By Mail.)
Col. C. W. Waddington, who was the Principal of the Rajkumar College, when His Highness was a student there, came here from Ahmedabad in response to His Highness' invitation on a farewell visit before

INDIAN RESIDENTS OF CHANDARNAGAR

Congress Endeavour For Their Freedom

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.
Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department, Indian National Congress, has received the following letter from the French League of the Rights of man:

"We have the honour to inform you that we have received a reply from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the text of which we give below:

"In your letter of the 20th of this month you were kind enough to call my attention to the case of five original French residents of Chandarnagar, detained by the British Indian authorities and you asked me to inform you of the result of the representation which our ambassador had been asked to make to the Foreign Office.

M. Corbin tells me that he intervened in the way I had suggested, but that he has not yet received any reply from the Foreign Office. Questions of this sort are dealt with by the Department in touch with the India Office, which has, in its turn to get into communication with the Government of India. This generally causes fairly long delays. M. Corbin has nevertheless stressed again the importance that we attach to this case and is prepared to make further representations. If the reply takes too long in coming.

It is necessary, however, to note that of the five young men in question, only one named Tinkari Mukerjee, is still detained. Santosh Kumar Bose and Kanallal Pal were released in September 1934 and June 1935 respectively. As for Kail Charan Ghosh and Prabhu Chandra Das, they have been subjected simply to police surveillance. In such circumstances the intervention of our ambassador is concerned only with Tinkari Mukerjee.

I shall not fail to keep you informed of the reply to this representation as soon as I come to learn of it.—A. P.

OUTSIDE JUDGES FOR BARODA

Move In Legislature

BARODA, (By Mail.)
At to-day's sittings of the Dhara Sabha, Mr. A. S. Pradhan, Government pleader and a non-official member, moved a resolution recommending that the services of retired judges from British India should be requisitioned for the Huzur Nyaya Sabha on the State Supreme Court. Mr. Pradhan explained that the practice of bringing in judges from outside the state would ensure proper administration of Justice.

Rajratna S. V. Mukerjee, Naray Sutha, and Mr. Sudhakar, Naray Mantri, opposed the motion on the ground that bringing in judges from outside was undesirable.

The president promised to consider the question and closed the debate.

The Untouchables Disabilities removal Bill, which was to have been brought up before the Sabha to-day, by Mr. Najittal Arya, will be taken up in the next session, as Mr. Najittal was absent to-day owing to illness.—A. P.

ERSKINE'S ADVICE TO MADRAS POLICE

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

"The basis of all civilised Government is the maintenance of Law and Order and yours is the duty to maintain it," observed His Excellency Lord Erskine, Governor of Madras, addressing the officers and men of the police force in the presidency at the Banqueting Hall this morning on the occasion of the presentation of Police Medals.

After referring to the heavy demands upon the patience and the steadfastness of the Police in the past year, owing to communal tension and Labour unrest, and also to the continued good relations between members of the Force and the public, His Excellency said, "whatever be the form of Government, its final justification is the extent to which it furthers the prosperity and happiness of the people committed to its charge. The forms of Government may change from time to time but the underlying social security is the concern, without which there can not be any sane progress, social, commercial or political."—A.P.

proceeding to England for good after serving in India for more than forty years. In honour of his visit His Highness was "At Home" in the Digveer Club founded 18 years back and on this occasion trophies to winners in various tournaments, played last year, were distributed by the honoured guest.

His Highness paid tributes to Col. Waddington, who made suitable reply. At night a banquet was given at the Digvir Nivas Palace.

EDUCATION MUST NOT END WITH COLLEGE DAYS

Bihar Governor On Solution Of Unemployment Problem

PATNA, Dec. 12.

"University education may need some reforms, but in making those reforms let us not destroy the sure foundations, on which higher education in this province has been built up during the last hundred years," said His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallett in his speech on the occasion of the celebration of the 75th year of the foundation of the Patna College, the Premier College in Bihar, and the centenary of the beginning of modern education in Bihar.

His Excellency continued: "Possibly in Bihar we must plead guilty to the charge of not having brought our system of primary education up-to-date, and I would add we have not done enough for the education of women. However we provided those who live in villages, with facilities for acquiring knowledge after their school days are over. Education must not end with our school and college days. We must, I feel, provide the villager with these facilities, whether by books, newspapers, wireless or cinemas. How best to provide this further education is one of those problems, which, as I suggested in my speech at the University Convocation, should be discussed in a calm atmosphere by the University. If you do this, I feel sure that when students of this College go out in wider life they will be able to make a valuable contribution to the solution of various educational problems with which we are faced."

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Referring to unemployment, His Excellency said that he recognised the seriousness of the problem and added: "One possible solution of the problem may be found in the industrial development of the province and greater use of its natural resources. That problem is being examined and, as no doubt you have read newspapers, my Government is considering the possibility of the supply of electric power to large areas in the province. If the scheme proves practicable it should prove of great benefit to all classes in the province."—A. P.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.



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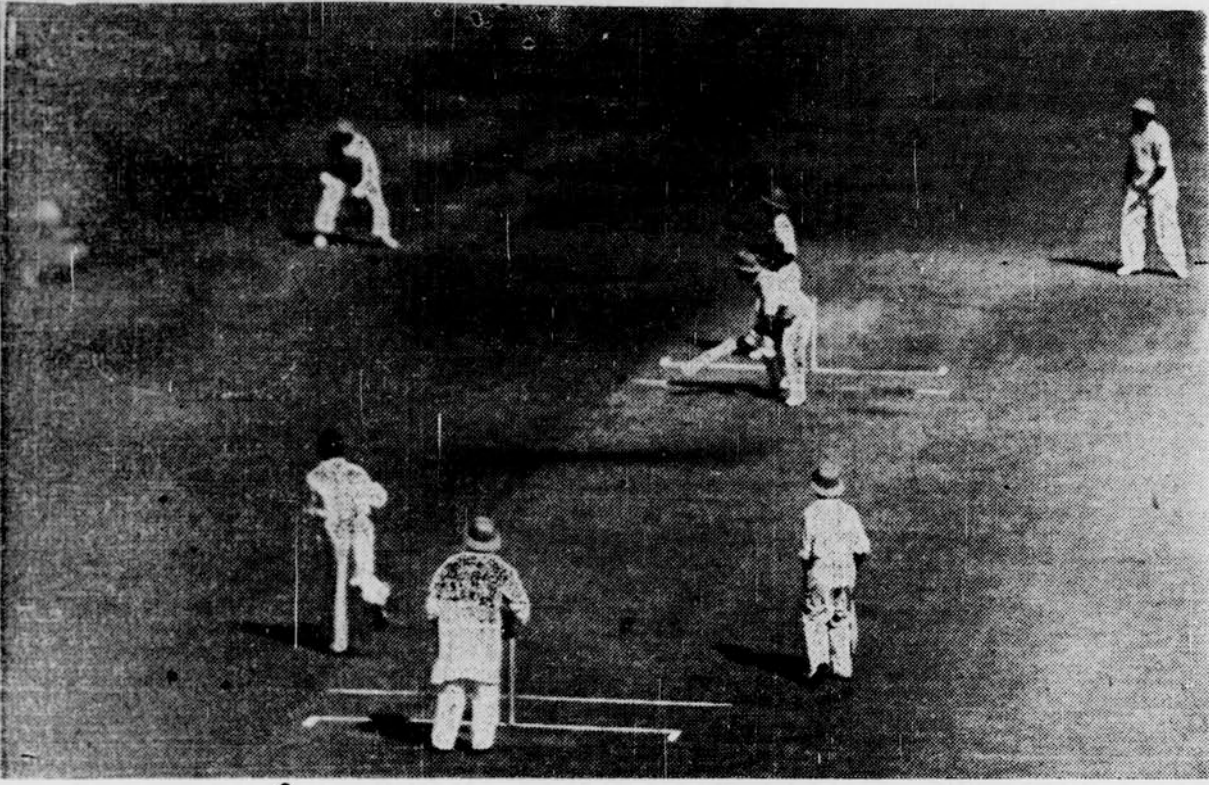
FIFTH 5TH WEEK

WINNING TRIUMPHANT

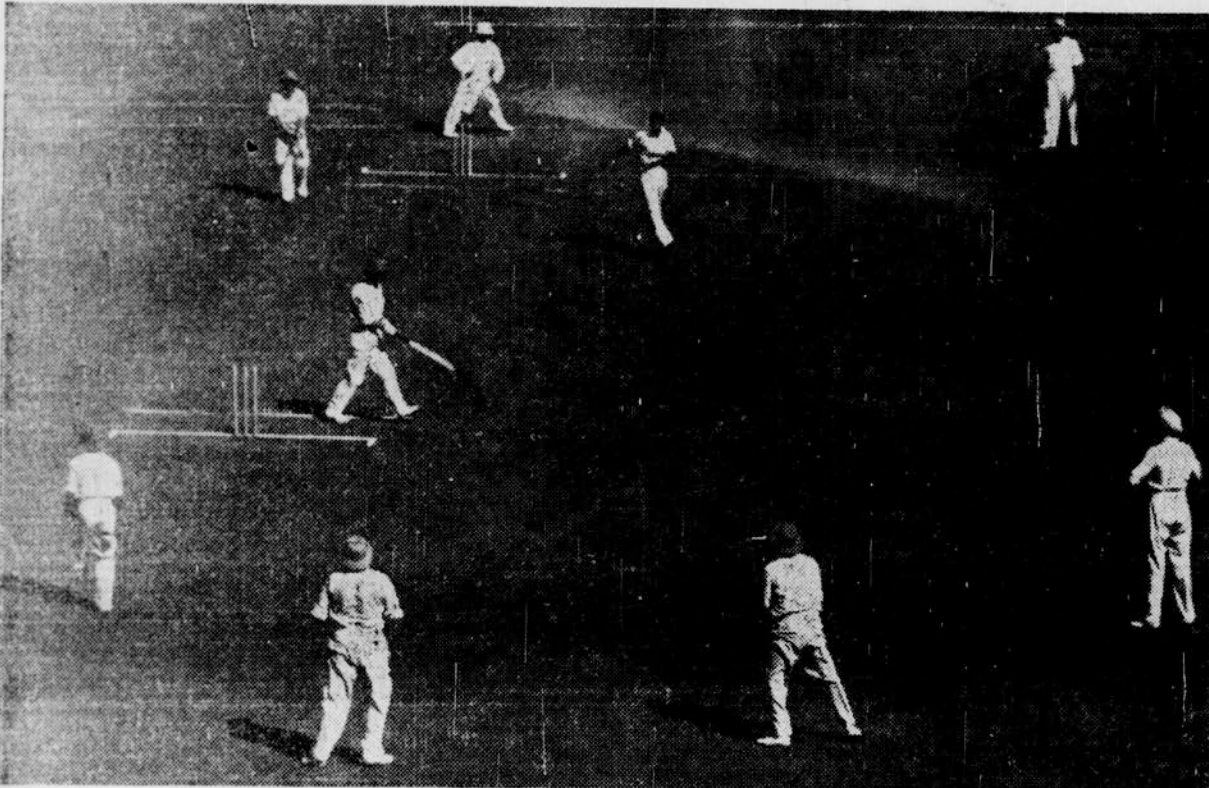


"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

Based On
"RESURRECTION"
Is Now The
SWEETEST, GREATEST
ATTRACTION
to the Elite of Bombay



Edrich dropped by Amarsingh off Amarnath on Sunday. Amarsingh is seen seated on the ground.



Hardstaff clean bowled by Banerji.

Joint Electorates And Reservation Of Seats Bombay Congress Legislators Discuss Panchayat Bill:

That there should be joint electorates to the Village Panchayats with reservation of seats for Muslims and depressed classes on a population basis, is stated to have been the majority view of the members of the Bombay Congress Legislature Party, as expressed at a meeting of the Party held on Saturday evening at the Congress House, with the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister in the chair.

The meeting appointed a Committee consisting of the Leader, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Balvanth Thakore to meet the leaders of the other parties in the House and come to an arrangement with them regarding the hours during which the Assembly should sit. It appears that several suggestions including those for favouring 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.; 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and 12 Noon to 6 p.m., were made. The majority view seemed to favour 11 to 5 p.m. daily. The meeting is understood to have devoted nearly an hour to the discussion of the above.

HOSPITALITY CLAUSE
The meeting then proceeded to discuss the hospitality clause. It might be recalled that when the Party was considering the constitution of the Party, the discussion of the hospitality clause was left over for consideration at a later date. It appears that at Saturday's meeting the question was again raised and the meeting was unanimously of the view that the direction of the Congress Working Committee in the matter should be approved. The direction of the Working Committee was that members of the Congress Party should not attend any official function which might enhance the prestige of British Imperialism in India.

After some discussion, it appears, it was tentatively agreed that in case there was any function, by attending which the Congress member would be serving his electorate and by not attending which the interests of the electorate would be jeopardised, the member concerned should telegraphically consult the Leader of the Party and get his consent to attend the function.

The meeting then proceeded to

discuss the proposed changes in the Village Panchayat Act of 1933. About fifty members took part in the discussion. It appears that the Prime Minister at the outset informed the members that he was not aware what final shape the Bill would take. He invited suggestions which would be considered by the Cabinet and the Bill would be finally drafted.

The majority view was, it would appear, that every village with a population of 1,000 and over should have a Panchayat. Smaller villages should be suitably grouped together to be constituted as a Panchayat. The voting shall be by ballot and Wards should be provided for in bigger villages. Nominations by Government should be abolished. The Panchayats should be endowed with judicial powers, both civil and criminal, which should be the same as under the present Act.

Discussion had not concluded on the proposed legislation when the meeting adjourned to meet again at 9 a.m. on Sunday.

It appears that further changes contemplated in the Village Panchayat Act are that the membership of the Panchayats shall not be less than seven nor more than fifteen. The village school master should be the ex-officio Secretary of the Panchayat.

Octroi and tax on sale of goods shall be dropped from the list of taxes and Panchayats shall not be allowed to impose them.

COMPULSORY HOUSE TAX.
House tax should be made compulsory and payment of the tax by labour should be allowed. Panchayat officer should be appointed by Government in every district to guide, supervise and control the Panchayats. Instead of appointing a separate officer for this purpose, Government should frame rules delegating the powers of a Panchayat Officer to any suitable existing officer.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT
The following official statement was issued at the conclusion of the meeting of the Bombay Congress Legislature Party on Saturday:—

"A meeting of the members of

the Bombay Legislature Congress Party commenced at 2 p.m. to-day at the Congress House. Seventy-one members attended, including Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries.

The meeting discussed several matters relating to the Party, such as subscription, hospitality and such other affairs.

After the Tea interval, the members expressed their views on the proposed legislation regarding Village Panchayats. There were several points such as joint versus separate electorates, reservation of seats for minorities, nominations, methods of voting, finances and powers of the Panchayats. The members discussed these points and the meeting terminated at 7-30 p.m.

The meeting will resume discussion at 9 a.m. to-morrow. Other subjects for proposed legislation will be considered.

While the meeting was in progress a telegram was received intimating that Mr. Wadkar had succeeded in the East Khandesh by-election by a large majority. The announcement of the result was greeted with cheers. The Leader on behalf of the meeting sent a telegram of congratulation to Mr. Wadkar.

EID NUMBERS

"Musalman" And Deccan Times

Bright Eid Special numbers have been brought out by "Musalman" of Calcutta and "Deccan Times" of Madras.

"Khyber—The Road to Destiny" by the famous Turkish writer, Madame Halide Edib, is the most outstanding contribution to the "Musalman". In her characteristically lucid style she draws a wonderfully realistic and life-like picture of the Frontier life which is singularly free from those highlights of sensational journalism with which the average European tourist is wont to embellish his or her impressions of India.

Other noteworthy articles include Dr. Syud Hosain's interpretation of "Democracy in Islam" and Professor K. G. Saiyidain's thought-provoking article on "Islam in the Modern World".

Contributions from Indian as well as non-Indian savants are a feature of the "Deccan Times" Eid number. Dr. George S. Arundale, President, Theosophical Society, writes on "The Indian Brotherhood" in which he stresses oneness of all great religions practised in India. Mrs. Anna Nilsson, a European peace worker, advo-

HINDUS' TALL SCORE

Jaiwant Score 144 Runs (not out) in Brilliant Style

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, December 11.

Jaiwant made record to-day in the Central Provinces-Berar Quadrangulars, by scoring 144 (not out), the Parsis who were the winners of last year, having won the toss, gave initial advantage of batting on perfect wickets to the Hindus who piled 333 runs.

Chimote was another batsman, who deserves the praise, his contribution being 65. The Jaiwant-Munji partnership for the eighth wicket added 95 runs to the total.

The fielding and bowling of the Parsis was keen, except some chances behind stumps.

Jaiwant took 5 hours to complete his 144, which includes 14 hits to the ropes. Jaiwant gave one chance at 91.

The Parsis batting will commence to-morrow.

HINDUS—	
Thubey, b R. Sarjana,	24
Ramji Naidu, c Irani, b K. A. Sanjana	0
Chimote, c and b Train	65
Suriya Naidu, b Mehta	6
Jaiwant (not out)	144
Thakur, b R. Sarjana	12
Hiralal, l.b.w. b Wadia	6
Laghate, l.b.w. R. Sarjana	1
Munje, b Irani	31
Sane, b Wadia	27
Chitnis, b Wadia	1
Extras	16
Total	333

BOWLING ANALYSIS
K. Sanjana 1 for 38; R. Wadia 3 for 51; R. Sarjana 3 for 92; Mehta 1 for 29 and Irani 2 for 50.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE FIXTURES AND OFFICIALS

Wednesday 15th Dec. 5 p.m.—
Transit Section vs. Brady & Co.
Umpires:—Messrs. Carasco & Sn. Ahmed Din.

Thursday 16th Dec. 5 p.m.—
McKinnon McKenzie & Co. vs. G. I. P. Mech. Inst. Parel.
Umpires:—Messrs. A. C. D'Souza & L. K. Toscano.

Friday 17th Dec. 5 p.m.—St. Xavier's College vs. Bombay City Police "B".
Umpires:—Messrs. Peters & Joseph.

Saturday 18th Dec. 4 p.m.—G.I.P. European Institute, Matunga, vs. Bombay Port Trust.
Umpires:—Messrs. Pals & Kera-walla.

Saturday 18th Dec. 5 p.m.—Bombay City Police vs. Lusitanians "B".
Umpires:—Messrs. E. Moulton & Warner.

Sunday 19th Dec. 4 p.m.—Cheshires vs. G. I. P. Mech. Inst. Parel.
Umpires:—Messrs. J. B. Reid & C. Rodgers.

Sunday 19th Dec. 5 p.m.—Bombay Telephone Co. vs. Y.M.C.A.
Umpires:—Messrs. Nagporewalla & Kapadia.

Monday 20th Dec. 5 p.m.—Indian Telegraph R. C. vs. "Times of India" "B".
Umpires:—Messrs. F. X. Fernandes & Francis.

Tuesday 21st Dec. 5 p.m.—B. B. & C. I. "B" vs. Bombay Dist. Police.
Umpires:—Messrs. A. E. Sharpe & Critchell.

Wednesday 22nd Dec. 5 p.m.—Dr. Antonio D'Silva's H. S. vs. Hindustan Vanaspa.
Umpires:—Messrs. W. Rispin & Figh.

Thursday 23rd Dec. 5 p.m.—G. I. P. Head Qtrs. vs. B.E.S.T.
Umpires:—Rodrigues & Ragnathan.

Friday 24th Dec. 5 p.m.—Young Sports Dadar, vs. Young Hindu S. C.
Umpires:—Messrs. Stephens & S. A. Shirawley.

Wednesday 29th Dec. 5 p.m.—Ch. Ch. & Barnes Ex-Students vs. Parsi Cyclists.
Umpires:—Messrs. Dique & S. H. Mehta.

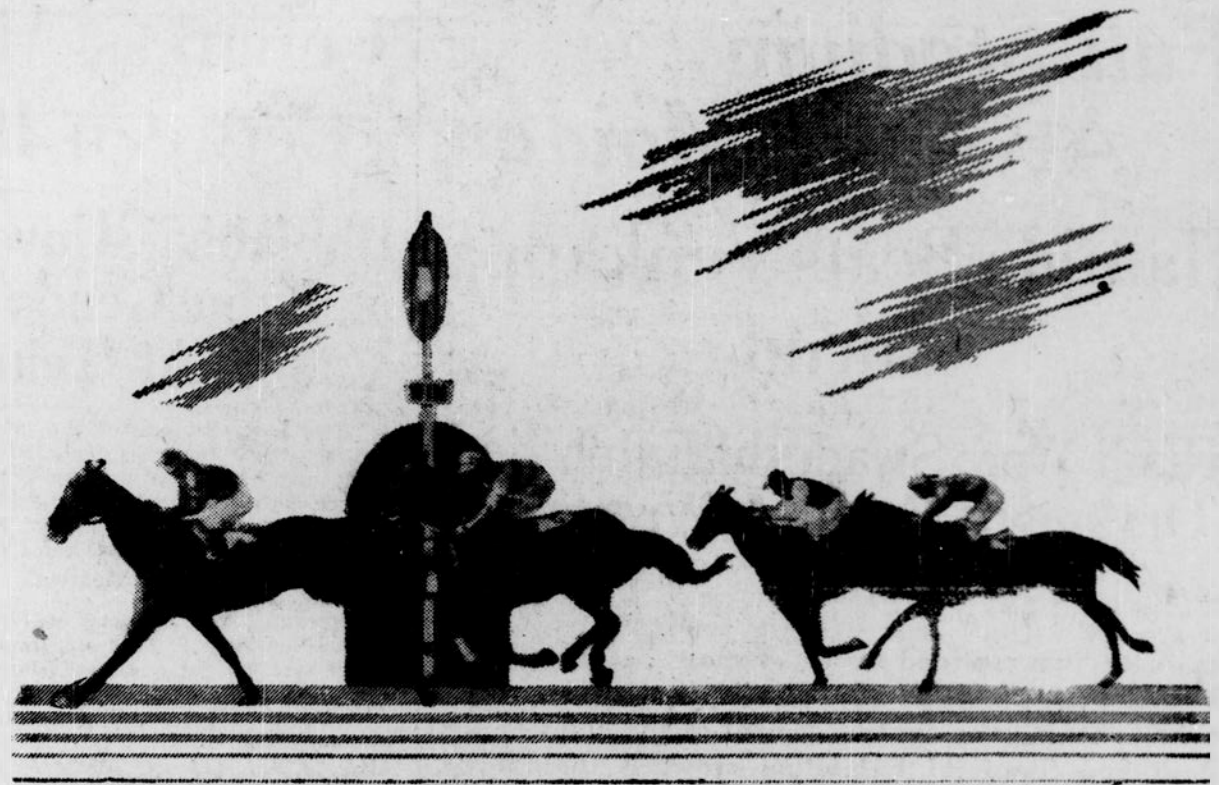
Thursday 30th Dec. 5 p.m.—Khatu Sports vs. Indian Telegraph R. C.
Umpires:—Messrs. Sk. Ahm. Din and P. Amarial.

Friday 31st Dec. 5 p.m.—R. I. Navy vs. 2nd Urban Infantry.
Umpires:—Messrs. Gonsalves & Sh. Md. Shah.

KAPURTHALA.—Efforts are being made to form a Civil Liberties Union in Kapurthala to safeguard the rights and privileges of the State people.

The union will be established on the lines and principles as those in British India.

ates thinking in world terms for Indian women. Doctor Hamid Zubeyr Kosay of Turkey writes about Alaca Huyuk, the place known for its excavations which have brought to light the Turkish culture of several thousand years ago. A spirit of toleration and good-will permeates the pages but it is regrettable that in such an issue Masud Sir Mohamad Yakub should have been allowed to preach the gospel of hate against the Hindus in general and Congress in particular.



XMAS MEETING 4TH DAY SATURDAY 18TH DECEMBER

The Western India Cup—The Idar Gold Cup—The Stewards' Cup

ADMISSION RATES

1st ENCLOSURE	Gentlemen	Rs.	3.
Ladies		Rs.	2.
SEASON TICKETS	Gentlemen		Rs. 50.
	Ladies		Rs. 25.
2nd ENCLOSURE		Rs.	1-4.
(All prices inclusive of Tax).			

XMAS MEETING

Racing During Xmas Week—
5th Day, FRIDAY, December 24th.
(The Aga Shamsuddin Plate)
HOSPITAL DAY—Wednesday, Dec. 29th.
6th Day, SATURDAY, January 1st.
(The Aga Khan's Cup).

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FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM
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Full Stadium At Azad Maidan Hamida Beats Venkappa Burud

Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition Organises Further Wrestling Bouts

A stadium crowded to its utmost capacity—the tickets for all classes of seats having been sold out half an hour before the commencement of the bouts at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition crowned the efforts of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B. P. C. C. in attracting the Bombay public, on Sunday evening.

There was a regular crush of crowds at the gates of the Exhibition from 5 p. m., though the bouts were announced to commence at 6-30 p. m.

HAMIDA BEATS VENKAPPA

The big event of the day, which came last of the four bouts, saw Hamida (one of Gama's disciples) beat the Kolhapur wrestler, Venkappa Burud. When They Go Out Of Ring

Within the first few minutes the Lahore man had his opponent at his mercy and actually pressed him out of the ring and pinned him down—but outside the ring—while the referee who ought to have checked them from going out of the ring—or at least made use of his whistle—failed to do so.

Consequently another round had to be staged, which decided the fight.

Among the distinguished wrestlers for whom this tournament has become a festival at this stage, and who make a point to see the matches, were Wong Song Cheung (China), Craemer (Germany), King Kong, Emil Tzayen (Hungary), Haroon Singh, Santa Singh, Rahim Bux, Kartar Singh, Sardarkhan Fathan and other international wrestlers.

Major C. K. Nayudu was also among those present at the Stadium.

The fight between Hamida and Venkappa which was eagerly awaited provided goodfare. From the beginning it could be seen that Venkappa was fighting an unequal fight.

Hamida repeatedly got leg-holds and even forced his adversary outside the ring.

When Venkappa eventually came down, Hamida applied another powerful leg-hold. Venkappa tried to wriggle out, but Hamida with his gigantic strength literally bent him to the back with one arm. The fight lasted seven and half minutes.

After the fight was over, the wrestling-fans literally mobbed Hamida and garlanded him. Hamida greeted the audience after executing, so to say, a "Tandara" dance.

In the other fights of the night which were more or less easy work for the winners and were finished in a few minutes each Kadar Bux, another of Gama's disciples, beat Ojagar Singh, Baldeo Prasad (Poona) beat Navab Pahlawan (Amritsar), and Pannalal (Mirzapur) beat Syamsunder (Mewad).

To-day's (Monday) Bouts

COMMENCING AT 9 P.M.

FAKIRSING HASAN Lalpur (Maharaja's Pahlawan) v. HASAN BUX (Gama's Companion).

PRESIDENCY'S HEALTH

Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 4th instant:

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 49 attacks and 28 deaths against 31 attacks and 17 deaths in the previous week. Thana district reported 36 attacks and 21 deaths against 9-4 in the previous week. Ratnagiri 6-4 against 12-7; East Khandesh 6-3 against 4-1 and Ahmednagar 1-0 against nil.

PLAGUE

Fifteen cases and 17 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 12-8 in the previous

week. Belgaum district had 9-11 against 7-6 and Dharwar 6-6 against 5-2.

SMALL-POX

Small-pox figures by districts for the week are: Satara 16-2; Kolaba 19-2; Ratnagiri 9-2; Sholapur 3-1; Bombay Suburban 2-1; Thana 2-0; Poona 2-0 and Bombay City 50-19. Total 102 attacks and 27 deaths against 41-12 in the previous week.

CFEBRO-SPINAL FEVER

Three cases and three deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 2 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. They were reported from Bombay City.

Congress Makes No Distinction Between Its Servants

Bhulabhai Unveils Portraits Of Babu Genoo And Pupala At Telugu Hall

Two portraits, one of the late Sjt. S. K. Pupala, ex-President of the "E" Ward Congress Committee, and the other of Babu Genoo, the young hero, who was crushed to death by a lorry, laden with foreign cloth, during the hectic days of the Civil Disobedience Movement, were unveiled by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, at the Telugu-Munufwar Hall at Kamathipura on Sunday evening.

Act Of Self-Immolation

Recalling the memory of Babu Genoo, who had sacrificed his life on November 9, 1930, Mr. Desai said that his was a bright example of sacrifice for a cause. Babu Genoo was but an ordinary labourer, but he had shown that the smallest man could do in the cause of his country. His sublime act of self-immolation had made him immortal.

WEALTH OF SERVICE

Mr. Desai stressed that a man was not great by the riches he possessed but by the measure of service he rendered in the cause of his motherland. In rendering service there was no distinction between the great and the small.

It was as important and as necessary that the individual soldier stuck to his post of duty as the great General to his. Each must do his duty with equal devotion and the memory of Babu Genoo, who faced death in his post of duty must inspire everybody carrying forward the fight for India's freedom.

HEROIC SOLDIER

Mr. P. R. Lela said that even the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi depended on the devotion to duty of his followers. The Mahatma's greatness lay in having raised an army of soldiers, who would not hesitate even to lay down their lives at his bidding. Among the band of such heroic soldiers, Babu Genoo was an outstanding figure.

It was as little possible for each one of them to be Babu Genoo as to be Mahatmas, but each one of them should aspire to live as Sjt. Pupala lived and die as Babu Genoo had died.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, M.L.A. said that he knew Sjt. Pupala for a long time as a noble and selfless man. He had been Sjt. Pupala's fellow-prisoner at Nasik and there was nothing like gaol life to test a man's character. Sjt. Pupala had passed that fiery test and had come out unscathed and covered with glory.

Babu Juvkar recalled how even Muslims had offered "Ard" at the spot, where Babu Genoo had offered up his life. Indeed there could be no distinction of caste or creed in National service. He exhorted the audience to promote the cause of Swadeshi, for which Babu Genoo had died, and to obey the orders of the Congress as he had done.

ONLY CRITERION

Mr. S. K. Patil commented on the fact that the portraits of Mr. Pupala, who was a president of the Congress Committee and of Babu Genoo, who was an ordinary la-

SAMUEL HOARE IN REMINISCENT MOOD

Relates Experiences In Literature And Politics At Reading University

"When I first became Secretary for Air in 1922 demobilisation and the Geddes axe had reduced our first line strength in Great Britain to 14 serviceable machines," said Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, addressing students of Reading University as their Chancellor, in mail week. There seemed to be almost insuperable difficulties in the way of creating a peace time Air Force and of developing civil aviation. Lord Haldane then recounted to me a conversation that he had with John Morley and the American publicist Elihu Root.

"They were walking to his house through St. James's Park, and were discussing the chief qualities of public life. 'Eloquence,' said one, 'Courage,' said another, but they finally agreed upon Elihu Root's claim for 'Patience.'"

MONTAIGNE AS GUIDE

Sir Samuel took as guide for his address—the art of life—the French essayist Montaigne. "A brilliant French critic, Emile Faguet, whose lectures I once attended at the Sorbonne, declared that every wise man should read Montaigne twice in his life. First towards twenty in order to learn how to live, and secondly towards the end of life to learn how he ought to have lived."

"In recent months I have, as I hope, been ante-dating this second injunction."

He was inclined to think that Montaigne's first advice would have been to be patient.

"The real quality seems to me to be a blend of courage and scientific sincerity."

"Patience is essentially one of the qualities that the British Empire should teach the world, and it is one of the qualities most needed in a world still staggering

DOUBLE MURDER IN JAIL

Condemned Prisoners' Exploits: Culprits Taken Into Custody

PATIALA, Dec. 10. A sensational double murder took place last night in the Central Jail of Patiala State.

It is stated that owing to scarcity of accommodation three condemned prisoners were confined in the same cell, with two short-term prisoners for their care.

All of them were locked at about 6 p.m. The condemned prisoners conspired among themselves and decided to kill short-term inmates and strangled them to death subsequently. Thereafter they made a way out through the ventilator and jumped outside the cell. Near the main outer wall of the jail they were challenged by a guard. When he received no response he raised an alarm and they were taken into custody—United Press.

LUCKNOW: Rs. 91,653-8-0 has so far been subscribed to the U. P. King George V Memorial Fund.

Independence Pledge— Disloyalty To Maharaja!

ECHO OF BANGALORE BAN ON CONGRESS- SECRETARY

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Mr. H. D. C. Rolly, Chief Justice, Mysore High Court, delivered judgment last evening in the revision petition filed by Mr. G. R. Swamy, Joint Secretary, Bangalore City Congress Committee, against his conviction and sentence by the Special First Class Magistrate for an offence under Sec. 70 read with Sec. 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation in connection with the "Independence Day" in Bangalore on January 26.

DISLOYALTY TO MAHARAJA!

Dismissing the petition the Chief Justice observed that any one taking that pledge commit an act of disloyalty to His Highness the Maharaja. The Maharaja was bound by treaties with the British Sovereign and in these treaties he had acknowledged the supremacy of His Majesty the King-Emperor and any one, who took the Congress Independence Pledge, or incited others to take this pledge was committing an act of disloyalty.

Rift In Lute Of Motor Vehicles Bill

CONGRESS MINISTERS' OBJECTIONS TO CENTRAL GOVT'S SCHEME

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, December 11. All does not seem to augur well for the Motor Vehicles Bill which embodies the Central Government's scheme of railroad "coordination" and is now under discussion at the Central Advisory Transport Council meetings.

For the first time a rift in the lute has been caused by the emphatic protests lodged by Congress delegates to the Council Session against certain provisions proposed in the Bill which they appear to characterise as entrenching on their right to develop roads in the best interests of their respective provinces. Congress Ministers feel that in their anxiety to increase Railway earnings and to control road traffic, the Central Government have incorporated provisions which could not be accepted by Provincial Governments if Provincial Autonomy means anything.

It is argued the Road Fund is collected by the Central Government practically for provincial Governments out of which the Central Government only retains 10 per cent.

Congress Ministers feel that the Central Government should have no power to impose conditions in the matter of road construction in the provinces which is exclusively a provincial concern under the new Constitution.

It is further learnt that informal and private discussions are proceeding between Congress Ministers and members of the Government of India and Sir Thomas Stewart, Communications Member, held private talks with a number of Ministers to-day.

and delivering speeches or harangues in connection with the "Independence Day" celebrations in Bangalore City on January 26, 1937.

WIDE SCOPE OF SECTION.

The Chief Justice, referring to the scope of Sec. 39 of the Mysore Police Regulations, observed that the powers given to the Magistrate to issue orders under Sec. 39, though restricted in some ways, were very wide and restricted the liberty of the subject very much. His honour thought it might often be appropriate for Magistrates to issue orders under Sec. 39, though restricted in some ways, were very wide and restricted the liberty of the subject very much. His honour thought it might often be appropriate for Magistrates to issue orders under Sec. 39, though restricted in some ways, were very wide and restricted the liberty of the subject very much.

an arbitrary manner.—A. P.

FOR Sparkling WHITE TEETH

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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.



City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Margashirsha Shud 10, 1994
Muslim: Shua'ab 9, 1356
Parsi: Tir 9, 1307
Hightide: 6.25, 20.32
Lowtide: 0.3, 13.37
Sunrise: 7h. 2m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.
Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at Azad Maidan from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Special meeting at 4-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHANNA CEREMONY
TARAPOREVALA, Hiji D. B., proprietor of Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. (Bookellers and Publishers) died on Saturday evening. Uthanna Ceremony to-day at 3-30 p.m. at No. 87 Cuffe Parade Colaba.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Committee will be held to-day (Monday) in the Sardar High School (Khetwadi Back Road, Girgaon) at 6-30 p.m.

RITUAL OF MYSTIC STAR
The Ritual of the Mystic Star, showing the unity of all Religions, will be performed accompanied by music in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION
A meeting of the delegates for the All-India Students' Conference elected by the Union, will be held to elect members for the A. I. S. C. at the Servants of India Society's Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE
An urgent meeting of the Council of management of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Committee's Office, Patel Poddavdi.

THE BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
Under the auspices of the Association, a debate will be held in the Secondary Training College to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. on "That Education is Responsible for the Present Discontent" at Robert Money School. Speakers: Professor F. Correa Afonso, Professor R. D. Choksi, Professor J. O. Bartley, Professor A. M. Mousli and Principal H. V. Hampton. The Rev. Dr. J. McKenzie, Principal, Wilson College, has kindly consented to preside.

PATHE

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

2nd GRAND WEEK!
THE GREATEST DRAMA OF THE SEA EVER BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN!



Advance Booking Absolutely Essential. Ph. 41561 or ROSES.

CAPITOL

DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ON THE STAGE

PROF. GHOSE and HIS COMPANY of 8 GIRLS in MAGIC, ILLUSIONS & INDIAN DANCES

ON THE SCREEN:

DEANNA DURBIN in NEW UNIVERSALS 100 MEN & A GIRL COMEDY, MUSIC, SONGS!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"100 Men and a Girl" and Prof. Ghose and His Company Variety Programme. Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Ever Since Eve". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Moti-Ka-Har". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dunya Kya Hai?". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Parakh". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Souls at Sea". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Savitra". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Victoria The Great". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidayat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"Top of the Town". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"His Highness". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Madame X". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"Toofani Tohi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING
Lady Dinshaw Petit has kindly agreed to act as one of the vice-chairmen of the Reception Committee of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering which is going to be held here, at 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th December, 1937.

MAKING OF FILMS
Mr. Stanley Jepson, Editor, "The Illustrated Weekly" will speak on "The Making of Films". After the 30 minutes' Lecture he will show some films that he himself has made in Bombay of Beauty Spots, Indian Dances, Folk Dances, etc., to the accompaniment of Melodious Music to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bhyulla.

BOMBAY MILL CLERKS UNION
The General Secretary, Bombay Mill Clerks Union, writes:—
A general meeting of the Bombay Mill Clerks Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in Batatawala Mansion, Lalbaug, Bombay.
The members who have taken Subscription books are requested to return the books and the amount of collection to the General Secretary on the day of the meeting.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE
The 26th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikize-Vendee" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chinwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadsey House, Cowaji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES
Profs. Mehta, Sarkar, Marathe, and d'Andrade will meet their students in French, Astronomy, Radio Communication and Metaphysics in Wilson College to-day (Monday) at the usual time; Rev. P. D. Durr and Dr. P. M. Joshi will meet their students in German and Librarianship Course respectively in St. Xavier's College and University Library Building, to-day at the usual time. Prof. Patankar will meet his students in Wireless in Khalsa College to-day at the usual time.

BHULESHVAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE
The Secretaries of Bhuleshvar Congress Committee write:—The Election of the delegates for Haripur Congress Session and for the members of the B. P. C. C. will be held on Sunday December 19, "C" Ward has to elect five delegates. Those who have enrolled their names on the "C" Ward Congress register on or before September 30, 1937 has a right to vote. The Register is kept open at the "C" Ward Congress Committee Office for reference of the members.

Spread Of Hindustani In Bombay

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—
Free Hindi Classes are working regularly in the City and the Suburbs at the following places:—
1. Gandhi Seva Sena, Adenwala Mansion, Choupaty Sea Face, week days 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. and Sundays 8 to 10-30 a.m.
2. City High School, near Thakurwar Tram Junction, Monday and Thursday bet. 6-40 and 7-40 (newly started).
3. Congress House, week days bet. 6-30 and 7-30 p.m.
4. Blavatsky Lodge, Sandhurst Bridge, Sundays bet. 7-30 and 10-30 a.m.
5. Hind Mahila Samaj, New Bhatvadi, Girgaon, week days 2 to 3 p.m.
6. Bhagini Samaj, Sandhurst Bridge, week days 1 to 2 p.m.
7. Gujarati Stri Mandal, C. P. Tank, week days, afternoon time.
8. Social Service League classes at Girgaon, Parel, Dadar and Vile Parle, week days, afternoon time.
9. Fort, Kabilahi High School, Holi Chakla, week days 7 to 8 p.m. and Sundays 8 to 10 a.m.
10. Dadar "G" Ward District Congress Committee Office, week days 6 to 7 p.m.
11. Matunga, Nappoo Hall, week days 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.
12. Khar, Laxminagar Hall, week days 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.
13. Vile Parle, Tilak Mandir, week days 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

"MISLEADING PICTURE" Mr. P. R. Lele On Girgaon D. C. Council's Resolution

Mr. P. R. Lele has issued the following statement:—
Proceedings of the Council of the Girgaon District Congress Committee, which met on the 11th instant (Saturday) have rather unusually got publicity in the columns of Sunday Chronicle next morning. As this publicity takes place on the eve of the Congress Delegates' election which comes off on Sunday next, I have got to make this statement to the public, whose votes I am seeking as a candidate from Girgaon (D) Ward.
The Council has chosen to pass two resolutions, as I infer from the inverted commas. With the second resolution my only complaint is that the Council has not released for publication the letter about which the Council expresses an opinion.

But the first resolution is deliberate; calculated to create an impression amongst the public that there was something wrong with the accounts for the period during which I had control of the funds of the G.D.C.C. No words specifically meant that meaning, but the wording of the Resolution is tendentious and is full of "suppression veri" and "suggestio falsi". Only a few stray words of the Auditor's Report have been published with the result that a very misleading picture has been placed before the public. For the information of the public I make a few categorical statements, which I am prepared to prove in any court of law or before any tribunal appointed by a Congress Committee superior to the Girgaon District Congress Committee. Even in my letter dated 21st October, which was placed before the Council as late as 11th December, I have made the same offer. Let the public have the relevant part of my letter.

"CATEGORICAL STATEMENTS"

My categorical statements are the following:—
(1) That expenditure was incurred by the President and Secretaries of the G.D.C.C. for seven months, to wit September 1935 to March 1936 (both inclusive) without any budget provision having been made by the Council. During these seven months Mrs. Perin Captain was President.
(2) That the duty of opening a Bank Account was cast by the Council on the Secretaries and not on me the then President.
(3) That ever since I took control of any funds purporting to belong to the G.D.C.C., the funds were always kept in a bank. And if the auditors were not able to find that fact out, it was because they never attempted.

(4) That the practice of secretaries keeping moneys with themselves is a practice prevailing before I became President.
(5) That the amount of Rs. 642-10-0 was not paid by me to the Parliamentary Committee but to the Secretary of the Girgaon District Congress Committee whose acknowledgement I hold and I am prepared to publish the same. And even this payment was made at the written request of and on the guarantee officially issued by the General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.
(6) That this amount of Rs. 642-10-0 was included in the quarterly statement of accounts for the quarter January to March 1937, which must have been placed before the Council in due course. This course is exactly similar to the course adopted by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P. C.C. who authorised payment of more than Rs. 500/- to the B.E.S.T. company and afterwards placed the matter for ex-post facto sanction before the B.P.C.C.

(7) That I have not attended a single meeting of the Council of the G.D.C.C. since Mrs. Captain was elected President in April 1937.
(8) That as the result of my watchfulness the G.D.C.C. received and now possesses more than the committee really is entitled to.
(9) That I am prepared to appear before Mr. B. G. Horniman and place before him the whole case, provided original account books of the G.D.C.C. for the period beginning from September 1934 are placed before the Tribunal.

(10) That the Girgaon District Congress Committee received a letter from the B.P.C.C. being their letter No. 2254 dated 22nd October which is tantamount to an acknowledgement of the amount of Rs. 642/-.

The public know that the legislative election campaign of last year was first class Congress work and was undertaken in pursuance of mandates of the Indian National Congress Expenditure in connection with the same was legitimate Congress expenditure. The deliberate publication of this state matter on the eve of Delegates' election in a perverted form is meant to harm me. I ask the Congressmen of Girgaon not to be misled by this propaganda.

PORBANDAR DAY IN CITY

Maharana's Message Urges Furtherance Of Brotherhood

The Porbandar State "At Home" in connection with the "Porbandar Day" celebrations came off on Sunday evening at the Town Hall. Mr. Tazim Sardar Tribhuvandas J. Raja, the Dewan Sahab of Porbandar State, presided on the occasion in the unavoidable absence of the Maharana Sahab of the State.

A message sent by their Highnesses, the Maharana Sri Natavara Sahabji Bahadur and Maharani Rupaliba Sahab was read by the Dewan Sahab to the people of the State assembled at the function.

The message said that the citizens of Porbandar in Bombay had brought glory to their State, through their activities in the City.

H. H. S. MESSAGE
The message further congratulated them for convening such a function, where they furthered a spirit of brotherhood among themselves and forgot all their caste denominations.
Mr. Chumilal Nanjee, Chairman of the Porbandar Day Committee, replied in suitable terms expressing appreciation of the solicitude extended by their Highnesses for them and their celebration—the first Porbandar Day.

Dr. D. G. Vyas associated himself with the sentiments of the previous speaker.
With a concluding congratulatory speech by the president of the evening and refreshments the function came to a close.
Prof. Deodhar and his party treated the party to music.

"PROBLEMS OF INDIA TO-DAY" New Series Of Lectures Arranged By Congress Socialist Party

Mr. M. R. Masani will deliver the first lecture in the "Problems of India to-day" series organised by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at the Jinnah Hall to-morrow Tuesday, at 6-45 p.m.
The subject of the Lecture is "Congress in Office".
The other lectures in the Series will be delivered by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Messrs. Acharya Patwardhan and Purnashottam Trikamdas, Prof. M. L. Dantwalia, Messrs. Asoka Mehta and Yusuf Meherally.
Admission is by tickets. Tickets can be had at the office of the Congress Socialist Party, Congress House, and of the "Congress Socialist" Weekly, 139 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

GOVERNOR VISITS AHMEDABAD COLOUR MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, December 11.
Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lumley visited the colour market at Astodia Road, this evening and were received and garlanded by Mr. B. T. Khara-wala.

Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room

Mr. B. Nigam writes:—
The meeting of the foundation members of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room, to be opened on the 18th inst. at Ferguson Road, Worli, took place on Sunday afternoon in the offices of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce at Kalbadevi Road, Sjt. Brahmanandji Tripathi presiding and decided that the following gentlemen do constitute the Committee of Management to look after the K. B. Reading Room:—
Messrs. Umashankarji Dixit, Mahabai Prasadji Trivedi, Shivprasadji Shukla, Deshrasji Misra, Kalishankarji Avasthi, Brahmanandji Tripathi and Bhagwati Prasadji Nigam.
Sjt. Tripathi and Nigam have been appointed the conveners of the Committee.
It is very likely that Sjt. Bisheshwar Nathji Bhargava, secretary of the Union Bank of India, will perform the opening ceremony of the Reading Room on Saturday next.

Social Contact Dinner

Mr. B. Nigam writes:—
The Bombay Hindi-Bhashi citizens held a dinner on Sunday evening at Naviwadi, Dady Seth Agari Lane, when no less than 1,500 persons participated in the "Social Contact Dinner" organized by Seth Chiranjilal Loyalaka, the President of the Hindi-Bhashi Association, Bombay.
On account of indisposition Seth Chiranjilal could not be present.
Among the distinguished guests was Mr. K. F. Nariman, who enquired about Mr. Loyalaka's health and thanked him for the "Social Contact Movement", which he was carrying on.

Congress M. L. A.'s Meet Discussion Over Money-Lenders Bill, Debt Conciliation And Agricultural Tenancy Rights

STRONG OPPOSITION TO MORATORIUM: FURTHER TALKS TO-DAY

BOMBAY, Sunday.
The adjourned meeting of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures was held on Sunday at the Congress House. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier and Leader of the Party was in the Chair.

At the conclusion of the day's sittings the following communique was issued:

"The meeting of the Bombay Legislative Congress Party was held at the Congress House to-day at 9-0 a.m., when discussions were resumed on the party's legislative programme for the next session of the legislatures.

"There was a large attendance including several Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. Mr. Wadekar, the newly elected member from East Khandesh, was cheered, when he joined the meeting. Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, President Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was also present for a short time. The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, attended the meeting for a few minutes. The meeting lasted from 9 to 11 in the morning and from 2 to 7 in the evening.

DEBT CONCILIATION
"Principles of Money-lenders Bill, Debt Conciliation and Agricultural Tenancy Rights were discussed at great length.

"With regard to the Money-lenders Bill, points about Registration and Licensing of Money-lenders, Inspection of Accounts, Maximum rates of interest to be allowed for secured and unsecured debts, Maximum Amount Recoverable namely, Dam-dupat, were discussed.

"The proposal about Protection of Debtors against molestation and non-attachment of certain assets were also considered.
MORE DISCUSSION TO-DAY
"With regard to Debt Conciliation, the question of giving relief to debtors through Conciliation Boards was the main point discussed. As to the Tenancy Legislation and amendments to the Land Revenue Code, discussions were still going on when the meeting adjourned.

(Saturday's discussions on Page 3)

TO-DAY ON RADIO Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. A. M.
8-0 Manorama Parwatkar: Khayal
8-10 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale Bhagwad Geeta Pravachan 8-25
VUB Artist:— Sarangi recital 8-30
Manorama Parwatkar Thumri and Ghazal 10-30 Tennyson's XI vs. an Indian XI commentary by A.F.S. Talyarkhan.
12-0 noon Indian Music. P. M.

1-0 Market Rates Announcements
1-5 Gramophone Records
4-0 Cricket Commentary by A. F. S. Talyarkhan 5-30 "Can You Play It?" musical composition by VUB Indian Orchestra A. 5-35
Mohammad Hussein 6-5 Chamber Music 6-20 AIR Artists Chorus Song 6-30 News (Mar.) 6-35
To Bhujilal 7-30 Commercial News 7-40 Talk (Mar.) "Madura Temple of fish-eyed Goddess" By M. D. Altekar 7-55 VUB Indian Orchestra B. 8-5 Wamanrao Sadolikar 8-45 News (Hind.) 9-0 News (Eng.) 9-13 Gretel Sommer-Violin 9-30 Recorded Programme 9-35
Gretel Sommer Violin 9-45 Talk (Eng.) "The Fighting Fifths—Fifth Mahratta Light Infantry" By H. Broughton 10-0 Ken Mac's Band Rosemarie van Langenberg Entertainer Leader, Horace McCarthy 10-20 Rosemarie Van Langenberg Entertainer 10-35 Ken Mac's Swing Band.

Bye-Election For Kolaba Muslim Seat

For the seat held by Mr. Mahomed Amin Jitekar, because of the acceptance of his resignation, a bye-election in Kolaba District Mahomedan Rural Constituency has been announced in the Bombay Government Gazette (Extraordinary) issued on Saturday, December 11.

Nominations will be received and scrutinized on Monday, December 20, voting will take place on Monday, January 10, and counting of the votes will take place at Alibag on Monday, January 17.

QUICK VITALITY AFTER FEVER

Doctors will tell you once your temperature falls it's all important to re-build your wasted nerve and muscle tissues.

But your stomach is too weak to digest ordinary foods, the thought of them turns you sick.

In Horlicks doctors have found a food that not only can be easily digested, but also stimulates your jaded appetite and gives your exhausted body all the nourishment it needs. You gain weight, get stronger and feel full of vitality. Buy Horlicks to-day—Available everywhere.

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ORIENT

Crossword No. 17

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NERVE PAIN NEGLECT MAY LEAD TO NEUROUS BREAKDOWN

In all the cases of Neuritis..... when your nerves are weak and impoverished, when you feel that you are on the verge of a breakdown..... there is no treatment, which gives such rapid and lasting relief as Vitophenes, the Vitamin Tonic tablets. Vitophenes are made from Scientific formula and contain all the nutritive constituents, such as Lecithin, Bone Marrow, Yolk of Eggs, Iron, etc., which the impoverished nerves need to restore them to perfect health. These constituents are very rich in Vitamins A, B, and C, they strengthen and soothe the nerves, restore nervous energy and bring sound sleep.

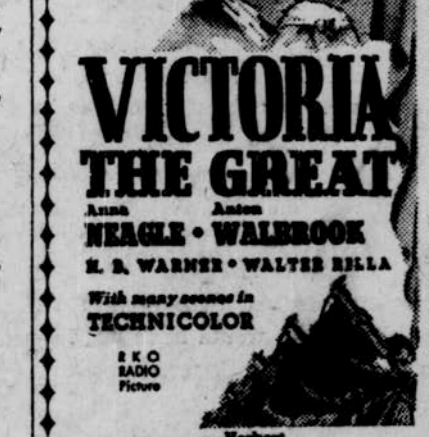
Thus is your trouble ousted from your system, the cause banished together with all its weakening and worrying subsidiary effects. Vitophenes not only banishes the nervous pain but also improves health from the very start. Chemists sell Vitophenes in bottles of 50 and 100 red tablets. Advt

REGAL

DAILY 3 SHOWS

AT 3-20, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HER DIARY
told all the world wanted to know about life and love behind the throne... Now it flames on the screen!



Produced and Directed by WILCOX
Also LATEST NEWS By Air
FREE LIST SUSPENDED!

NEW NURSES AND MIDWIVES

Health Visitors Examination (Final)

The Registrar, Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council, writes:—
Candidates bearing the following numbers have passed in the Midwifery Examination held in November-December, 1937:—

English Candidates
J. J. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.
Barsay Margaret, Gomes, Doris, Laughlin Beryl, Otter Myrtle
N. W. MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.
Ferreira Mary Beatrice, Kalyanivala Goolshun Sorabji, Mirza Jehangir.
PRIVATE CANDIDATE.
Mascarenhas Lily, SASSOON HOSPITAL, POONA.
Plair Mildred Avis.

Marathi Candidates
MHASKAR MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.
Kelkar Sushilabai, Soman Laxmibai, CAMA HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.
Bhosle Kusumamma D., Kamat Ratanbai V., INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
Gokhale Radhabai, N. W. MATERNITY HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

CIVIL HOSPITAL, NASIK.
Aghay Suwarta, K. E. M. HOSPITAL, POONA.
Kale Tara Gangadhar, ST. MARGARET'S HOSPITAL, POONA.

GORDE, SARASWATI, Powar, Anusuya.

Gujarati Candidates
Dave Kusumgaury V., Thariani Sherakhanum, J. J. HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.
Dandwalia Dina, V. J. HOSPITAL, AHMEDABAD.
Thakore, Eunice Hiraji, Ranchhod, Marlam, STATE HOSPITALS, JAMNAGAR.
Pandya Valibai Mayashankar, and Somaiya Dhirajbhai Kaldas.

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Registered No. 8, 1935

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1937

WARDHA EDUCATION SCHEME

Gandhiji has done well to permit the publication of the Wardha Educational Conference Committee's report in spite of his inability through illness to offer his own remarks thereon. This will enable him to consider the report in the light of the comments on it by teachers and others competent to speak with some authority on the subject. The Committee was appointed in October last to prepare an outline of a seven years' course of elementary instruction embodying the two following principles: first, that the main part and centre of the course should be training in an essential productive craft which should enable the pupil, after this training, to earn a living through it; and secondly, that all other instruction should be correlated, on the one hand, to the selected craft and, on the other, to the actual life in which the pupil is destined to play his part. The Wardha Conference insisted at the same time that the whole course should be so planned as to give a comprehensive training to the pupil and not to exploit that training for the purpose of recovering a part of its cost. But it was naturally expected that the productive character of the training would give some return towards its cost. It was also expected by Gandhiji and others that the general instruction in the course would reach the present matriculation standard minus English.

Seven Years' Course

The Committee has planned out a seven years' course in which the central and dominant part is what is called the "basic craft," which may include any one of the following (a) spinning and weaving, (b) carpentry, (c) agriculture, (d) fruit and vegetable gardening, (e) leather work, (f) or any other similar craft which is both educative and remunerative. It is, however, rightly understood that even where an industry other than spinning and weaving or agriculture is the basic craft, the pupils will be expected to attain a minimum knowledge of carding and spinning with the takli, and a practical acquaintance of easy agricultural work in the local area. The course in general education recommends the following subjects: (1) Mother Tongue, the matriculation standard being approximated; (2) mathematics including Arithmetic and rudiments of practical geometry, mensuration, and book-keeping; (3) "Social Studies" including (a) Indian history and "stories of the great liberators of mankind and their victories of peace," (b) elementary civics, (c) geography, physical and regional, of India and outlines of world geography, (4) General Science including bare rudiments of (a) nature study, (b) Botany, (c) Zoology, (d) Physiology, (e) Hygiene, (f) "Chemistry of air, water, acids, alkalis and salts," (g) "a knowledge of the stars showing direction and time at night," (h) and "stories of

the great scientists and explorers and of their contributions to human well-being; (5) Drawing and Designing, including graphs; (6) Music and (7) Hindustani, to be so taught as to enable the pupils "to take pride in its richness and vitality and to feel the desire to serve it."

Serious Defect

The report is unanimous except for the dissenting voice of Prof. K. T. Shah. But we regret his dissenting note has not been published along with the report. We trust it will be published immediately. It will help the public to judge between the majority report and the dissenting note. Examining the majority scheme without the aid of Mr. Shah's criticism, we note with pleasure that the scheme of general education, that is, the scheme minus the craft, is excellent, though it would have been better still if it had left room for an optional subject like English or Descriptive Economics. Every subject is essential and we particularly commend the emphasis on General Science, Social Studies, and Hindustani. But the whole non-technical course requires a great deal more time than is allotted to it. We think it utterly impossible to do justice to the whole group of Social Studies and General Science by devoting only four hours a week to it as recommended. That leads us to the most serious defect of the whole scheme, which is over-emphasis on the craft work and comparative neglect of all other subjects. The Committee rightly sounds a note of warning to the teachers in the following words: "There is an obvious danger that in the working of this scheme the economic aspect may be stressed at the sacrifice of the cultural and educational objectives. Teachers may devote most of their attention and energy to extracting the maximum amount of labour from children, whilst neglecting the intellectual, social and moral implications and possibilities of craft training." But by allotting 3 hours and 20 minutes a day to craft work and only 1 hour and 50 minutes to all the literary subjects, the Committee has itself unconsciously slipped into the very danger against which it has warned the teachers. An hour a day, or at the utmost an hour and a half are quite sufficient for the educative part of the craft work. Two hours may be tolerable in the higher classes in certain circumstances. But working the pupils longer over the craft may, indeed, make some return towards the cost of their education. But it certainly cannot be justified as being necessary for education. If so, the extra work beyond the limit necessary for education as such, looks more like exploitation than education. In any case the scheme should be tried as an experiment in some selected areas on a small scale before it is considered by Governments for wider application.

A Fiji Outburst

The arrogant tone of the Governor of Fiji's speech in the Legislative Council of the islands, justifying the inequalities in the treatment of local Indians in the public service on the ground of the racial superiority of the Europeans, goes to show that the British Empire too is not without its little Hitlers and Mussolinis who believe in the gospel of the White Man's "divine right" to control and shape the destinies of non-Whites all over the world as he likes. "The Fijian has handed his country over in trust to the British Race," he says, "distorting the well-known facts of history. The plain fact that the British grabbed the islands not for the 'good' of the islanders but for their 'goods'—as the late Sir Johnstone Hicks would have put it—is conveniently ignored by this worthy. He also shuts his eyes to the fact that the present prosperity of the islands has been achieved not by the labours of the handful of Europeans alone but also by the sweat of the brow of ten times their number of Indians and a similar number of other Asiatics resident in the islands. But the

world has known enough of the hollowness and hypocrisy of the sanctimonious humbug about this "trust" held by European Power over non-European peoples and their territories, to be deceived by such cant as the Governor of Fiji has uttered. He and such-like Jingoists would do well to learn that though India might have tolerated in the past the ill-treatment of her nationals abroad at the hands of race and colour proud Whites, the time will not be long in coming when she will stand up in defence of the honour and fair treatment of her nationals in every part of the globe and see that such treatment is meted out to them without question.

In connection with the problems arising out of the treatment of Indians in the various British colonies, it appears to us as highly desirable that the Indian National Congress, as well as the Servants of India Society, the Servants of the People Society (Lahore), the Imperial Citizenship Association, and other institutions which are engaged in public work and some of which train public workers should depute experienced workers to reside among, and work for the social and political betterment of, Indians in some of these colonies, especially the backward among them, for periods of five or ten years at a stretch, if not permanently. The help and guidance

BACKGROUND OF BIRTH-CONTROL

Anti-Contraceptive Propaganda Inspired By Theology

(By "A CHESTERTONIAN")

When Prof. Correlia-Alfonso said in a meeting recently that 'civilisation was like the curate's egg and birth-control formed its rotten part' he appeared to succumb to his fascination for the purely verbal (or verbiage) Chestertonian 'bon mot'; and the professor would certainly have done well to leave the philosophy of civilisation alone and turn to the situation nearer home.

Vindication of G. K. C.

Whether it was alcoholism or birth-control the background is offered by the here and now of local conditions, a particular section of sociological phenomenon, and the question must be considered primarily in its relationship to those special pathological conditions. The professor, for instance, is fond of echoing the late G. K. Chesterton without adequate appreciation of the spiritual philosophy of "our British Rabelais" with what disastrous consequences! If G. K. C. attacked either teetotalism or contraceptives, he did it in so far as it involved an attack on and tyrannical curtailment of human liberty which always went with responsibility and it would be insulting the memory of the great English poet and writer if we confounded him with the clerical propagandist that he never was. A sturdy individualist in the non-ideological sense, a lover of liberty, romanticist, his philosophy was essentially humanist. He was not a champion of either drunkenness or the liquor interests, a mouthpiece of clerico-fascism. Moreover, drink means quite a different thing in England or in the Latin countries and it would be an act of intellectual perversion and blasphemy if the Chestertonian defence were detached from the Latin conception of drink and transplanted into the tropical soil.

A Theological Taboo

Prof. Alfonso mourned the other day 'empty cradles' in foreign countries and wrote:—

The widespread practice of birth-control threatens Europe and America with a catastrophic drop in their population. The Church has foretold the disastrous consequences of such a flagrant violation of the laws of nature, but her voice was as of one crying in the wilderness. Experience is now justifying the Church even among those who do not accept her authority, as it always does. Christian morality was deposed as an outworn prejudice, and a suprious political economy was enthroned in her place. To-day, it is political economy that is pointing out the dangers of birth-control.

This typical statement, which clearly reveals the professor's source of inspiration is provoked by Prof. Carr-Saunders' 'World Population, Past Growth and Present Trends,' which actually advocates birth-control as "the only way of escape" for this country although the professor has no difficulty with his facile technique of 'criticism' in "putting across" 'Catholic morality, which teaches obedience to natural laws.' The propriety of applying the criterion of theological dogma to a sociological situation like ours must be considered especially when the population which does not belong to the Roman Church is advised to use contraceptives as an elementary measure of social sanitation. Prof. Alfonso's argument against contraceptives is rendered useless at least in the case of those who find themselves outside the pale of authority of the Roman Church.

given by such public workers to emigrant Indians in organising themselves properly to voice their grievances and to secure redress of the same, would go a considerable way in solving the problems that crop up every now and then among Indian emigrants in these colonies. We have no doubt that such help and guidance would be gladly welcomed by Indians in these colonies, as was amply shown during the recent tour of Mr. Kodandaram of the Servants of India Society through some of these colonies. Nor do we doubt that a sufficient number of public spirited Indians will be forthcoming to proceed to these colonies, if the institutions named above, with the support of the Indian public, can assure them of maintenance in decent comfort during the periods of their stay abroad. We trust the suggestion we have put forward will be seriously considered, by the Congress and other institutions which are concerned about the lot of Indians living abroad.

PRAGUE, Dec. 1. (By Air Mail).

The conversations of the French Premier and Foreign Minister of this week in London are looked upon with very close attention in Europe. The well-known "French publicist," "Perrinax," refers to the new Anglo-French conversations as perhaps the most important since 1920. There is an enhanced interest in them as they follow soon after the visit of Lord Halifax to Germany, a visit which has given rise to various speculations and some sharp reactions in different centres both connected with estimates about aims of German foreign policy. Despite a reluctance maintained in official quarters in London and Berlin about Halifax's talks in Germany, reflections have come to the foreground of Germany advancing for British care and consideration, quite apart from or besides the colonial issue, aims in the direction of extension of German hold in Eastern Europe and in association increasing of influence in Central and South-Eastern Europe. There have appeared many reports indicating the concentration of German foreign policy in the period being greatly in the latter direction in accordance with views underlined by important Nazi leaders. Estimates about such a course relating to German foreign policy have received a prominence in the light of an inclination of favour towards it attributed to some, though not wide, but yet very influential circles in Britain, bound with an attention not to let an intensification of German-Italian understanding, a reserve to the unrolling greatly of the colonial issue, and an antagonism or mistrust kept towards the Soviet Union.

Continental Comments

Comments in many centres express much alertness and a critical attitude to aims of gaining a

MUSSOLINI'S BLUFF

Despite the fanfare of trumpets amidst which Italy's withdrawal from the League has been announced, the world is not likely to be seriously upset over this latest betrayal of the high ideals of democracy and humanity, as Italy has fully prepared the world during the past two years for such an unholy consummation. Italy had fondly expected that her aggressions on Abyssinia and Spain would be condoned without question, as she had readily condoned the aggressions, in other quarters of the globe, of some of her colleagues at the Geneva table. But she has been deeply shocked and disillusioned to find that her colleagues are not as ready, as she herself had been, to connive at the latest acts of "international banditry" mainly because of Soviet Russia, which has been shouting from the house-top drawing the attention of the world to the Italian crimes against the helpless peoples of Abyssinia and Spain. Unable to face the music Italy has chosen to part from her colleagues, but we do not think that either Britain or France will be much upset by the step she has taken. Italy is not so strong a Power as to be a menace to them singly or even with Germany. Mussolini knows it, but he loves

SOUND ADVICE

Sir Henry Gidney, during his recent visit to Secunderabad, gave a bit of good advice to his compatriots of the Anglo-Indian community, which, it is to be hoped, will commend itself to the community both in and outside the State. Referring to the substitution of the Indian languages for French and Latin in the curricula of European schools in the State, Sir Henry warmly welcomed the step and exhorted the boys and girls of his community "to master the Indian languages" in order that they might better understand their Indian brothers and sisters and qualify themselves for various appointments. He regretted that in the past "they had been taught a history which acquainted them with the doings of Western peoples and which kept them practically in ignorance of the great achievements of those who had played important roles in the history of

their country." This dawn of wisdom among Sir Henry's compatriots, even though belated, will be welcomed by all Indians. The community need entertain no fear as to its future in the Indian commonwealth if it is prepared to live in amity and on terms of equality with all other communities in the country and puts forward no supercilious claims to preference on grounds of race or colour or any other 'fancied' or fanciful interest.

HINDUSTANI IN COCHIN

While a section of the Tamil public in the Madras Presidency has been putting forth all sorts of objections, mostly of a sentimental character to the local Congress Ministry's proposal to make the study of Hindustani compulsory in the higher secondary classes, it is worthy of note that the public of Cochin State have everywhere welcomed the proposal and are eager that such a study should be introduced in the schools of the State. At the Cochin, teachers' Conference held last week a resolution was adopted by a large majority requesting the Cochin Government to make suitable changes in the existing syllabus so as to introduce Hindustani as a compulsory subject in Forms I to IV and as an optional subject in Forms V and VI, the last two corresponding to the VI and VII standards respectively of the Bombay high school course. No sentimental cry of "Malayalam in danger" has been raised by any responsible section of the public of the State, though Malayalam stands on the same footing as Tamil in relation to Hindustani and has as much—or as little—to "fear" from the advance of Hindustani in the South as Tamil. We have no doubt that when the misconceptions about Hindustani are removed from closer acquaintance with the language the Tamilians will welcome the study of it with as great eagerness and enthusiasm as the Keralites.

"LEARNING FOR EARNING"

Some striking observations regarding education in this country were made by Prof. Sohrab Davar in the lecture he delivered at the Blavatsky Lodge under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union. Prof. Davar had some hard things to say regarding the

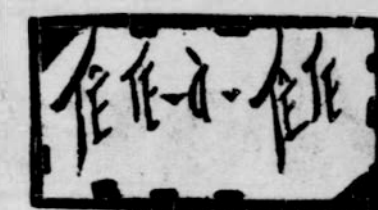
Anglo-French Conversation And After

From Our Own Correspondent

and one of the ablest of the younger diplomats of Italy, as Italian Minister to Austria. Simultaneously Rome is careful to manifest interest to the line of "Rome-Berlin axis," both as an instrument of pressure and also in association with estimates of possibilities of Berlin coming to have disappointment over the nature and extent of advance or response of Britain, owing to a reserve and a care in London to some counter-currents.

The Anglo-French conversations in London as widely felt or expected will project the constraint and opposition in Europe to the path of Germany moving to obtaining a freer hand as relating to Eastern Europe. Berlin will not find it easy to push on the course in an aggressive way owing to different circumstances connected with Germany's own position and various forces outside. The European tension thus might well linger, without as thought moving to a big explosion in Europe and asserting the tendency to influence practically closely courses in distant and outer-European units. As such, despite a massing of comments newly on Eastern European affairs, practical attention is greatly directed to the Mediterranean tension, much in connection to currents in Arab countries, and to developments in the Far East, all touching closely Britain. For Britain the situation is one presenting much complication and setting a hard task. There is now, perhaps, a regret felt over a weakness of China and yet some of the very sources regretting it have as well contributed to this weakness. It is to be hoped that this will influence Britain to see to extending the scope of timely accommodation to useful and progressive forces, instead of looking to the way of patches with currents of aggression, suited ultimately to the situation.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 6.)



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Shrewsbury (Britain) claims to be building the first municipal bomb shelter in Britain. Of reinforced concrete it will be ten feet below ground level and hold 'at least one hundred people.' The population of the borough is 32,376."

"Medicine. To-day and To-morrow. Referring to the housing problem for workers, the Governor, Sir Roger Lumley, said it was 'necessary to go to the root of the evil.'"

"That is too rash a statement to make for a Governor. The capitalists—and the Imperialists, too—might justifiably protest against the threat."

"The policy of Imperial Preference, according to the British Premier, has been twice blessed."

"Others might describe it as a double-edged weapon. Thanks to it Britain imports more and also exports more—both with considerable advantage to herself."

"The Punjab Government are contemplating the creation of a new portfolio of a Minister for Publicity."

"This is rather a poor appreciation of the efforts of Chaudhri Chhoturam, the Development Minister, who has been conscientiously beating the big drum of the Unionist Party and carrying on a tearing anti-Congress propaganda throughout the provinces."

"A German, Herr Hans Grimm, has been praising the British Empire as 'a work of art.'"

"And yet we had always thought the Germans were not possessed of such a keen sense of humour!"

"To him, the British Empire is 'that which it is to everybody who learns the enormous multiplicity of its possibilities—a work of art in policy—a work of art in the way that Luther, Rembrandt, Goethe and Beethoven were spiritual products of the West.'"

"He forgot to mention, however, that above all the British Empire is a work of art in publicity."

"Symbolic? 'Silver cigarette case, engraved with map of Europe, British Isles inscribed in gold.'"

"Advertisement in British paper. Indian gold, of course!"

"A Bill for registration of all journalists is before the British Parliament."

"In India such a move is bound to fail. There won't be enough registers available!"

"Mussolini has appointed a Sports Dictator for Italy."

"In India we have several."

"The Nagpur University has decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws on Mahatma Gandhi."

"Mr. Churchill and other Imperialists might well protest against such a distinction being bestowed on a confirmed law-breaker."

"Treat your friends for what you know them to be. Regard no surfaces. Consider not what they did, but what they intended."

"These words of Thoreau are quoted as Bori Bunder's 'Thought For To-day' and are immediately followed by a leading article which begins thus:

"A refreshing effort at better understanding has been the feature of European politics during the past few weeks. Informal conversations between Lord Halifax and German statesmen in Berlin were followed by equally private interchanges in London between Great Britain and France."

"Let us, therefore, consider the diplomats' 'refreshing' efforts at understanding as well as the Bori Bunder's homily for what they are intended to be. The leading article, appropriately enough, appears under the title 'Common-sense.'"

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Major C. K. Nayudu was kept out of the Test eleven to give younger men a chance—to achieve a glorious defeat."

(2) The transfer of the League of Nations office from Bombay to Delhi has been done with a view to make the Government of India more internationally-minded."

(3) The British authorities have protested to the Fakir of Ili for helping Japanese to land and threatened that they wouldn't give him any publicity if he continued to lie inactive and dormant."

Move To End Pentangular Impasse

Jam Saheb To Mediate Cricket Club's Offer To Hindu Gymkhana Final Decision To Be Announced To-day

BOMBAY, December 12. The final decision as to whether the Pentangular impasse is to be amicably solved is likely to be known by to-morrow morning. **Compromise Move**

A meeting of the Committee of the Cricket Club of India, with the representatives of the Hindu Gymkhana, was convened by Mr. De Mello, Secretary of the Cricket Club of India, to-day whereat the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar also was present, he having agreed to act as mediator. After discussion of various points the Club offered the Hindu Gymkhana 500 more seats in response to the Gymkhana's contention that, as representatives of the larger community, they needed more seats.

HINDUS CONFER

The representatives of the Gymkhana later convened an emergent meeting of the Gymkhana Executive this evening and the decision of the Hindus is likely to be communicated to the Club to-morrow morning. **To End Impasse**

In accordance with a clause in the agreement between the Club and other Gymkhanas, 500 more seats also have been offered to each of the other Gymkhanas, but in order to ensure an amicable settlement of the question, the other Gymkhanas are waving their claims to these additional seats in respect of the Pentangular Tournaments of 1937 and 1938.

Decision To-day

The Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana met this evening and considered the compromise proposal by the Cricket Club of India. As some doubts were raised with regard to certain points, the Committee decided to send its representative to the Jam Saheb to-morrow to clarify certain points. Thereafter a final decision on the matter will be taken.—A. P.

C. P. AND BERAR RAJA IN CAR QUADRANGULAR ACCIDENT

Hindus Carry Trophy By Beating Parsis In Finals

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 12. In the C. P. and Berar quadrangular final, Parsis, winners of the last year, were badly defeated by an innings and 143 runs.

Parsis' two innings terminated at 3-30 exactly in 270 minutes. The Parsi wickets fell like ninepins before the attack of Hindu fast bowlers, particularly of Sane, left-hander, who played havoc with leather, capturing 9 wickets for 56. At one spell he took 3 wickets in one over for no run.

Parsis scored 81 in their first knock and following on made 109. Then Parsi batsmen were dismissed for ducks.

Jaiwant, who skipped the Hindus for the first time was given an ovation when he went to receive the trophy from Justice Pollock.

PARSIS 1ST INNINGS

Eatliwalla, b Chitnis	0
K. Sanjana, c Suriya Naidu, b Thubey	30
Major, b Chitnis	0
Pocha, c Suriya Naidu, b Sane	12
Irani, c Sane, b Chitnis	24
Mehta, b Sane	2
R. S. Sanjana, b Sane	1
Contractor, b Sane	1
Contractor, b Sane, c Chhapadia l.b.w. Sane	0
Modi (not out)	6
Wadia, b Chitnis	0
Extras	5
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Sane 5 for 22	
Chitnis 4 for 9	
Thubey 1 for 11	

PARSIS 2ND INNINGS

Major b Munde	35
Khapadia, b Laghate	7
Pocha (not out)	30
Batiwalla c. Suriya Naidu, b Thubey	5
Irani (Capt) c. Thakur b Thubey	0
K. Sanjana, b Sane	15
Mehta, b Sane	15
R. Sanjana, b Sane	0
Contractor, b Laghate	0
Modi, b Sane	0
Wadia c. Jaiwant, b Laghate	2
Extras	2
Total	103

(Earlier report on Page 3)

Collision With Truck Results In Serious Injuries

LUCKNOW, December 12.

The Raja of Sasendi (20) and his driver were seriously injured and his car was reduced to smithereens as a result of a collision between it and a truck carrying bricks.

It is stated that the car was coming from the station side, when unawares the truck dashed out of the crossing hitting the car in front. The Raja was thrown out receiving injuries in the head and legs, necessitating immediate removal to hospital.

The driver of the truck ran away and has not yet been traced. The truck is in the possession of the police.

The Raja is a minor. His estate is under the management of the Court of Wards.—A. P.

ROUSING RECEPTION TO DELBOS AT BELGRADE

Processionists Dispersed: Firing Kills One And Wounds Many

BELGRADE, Dec. 12.

One person was killed and several wounded in demonstrations on the occasion of the arrival of M. Delbos who was met at the station by Dr. Stoyadinovitch and other Ministers. M. Delbos was greeted with wild scenes of enthusiasm. Women students marched through the streets singing the Marseillaise, and waving French flags.

The trouble began when the police cordon outside the Foreign Office was broken and two shots were fired outside the Czechoslovakian Legation. Mounted police with drawn swords dispersed the processions and seized a number of flags.

Demonstrations also occurred outside the Chamber of Deputies.—Reuter.

KING'S PROPOSED CHRISTMAS BROADCAST

NEW YORK, December 11.

Arrangements are being made for King George's Christmas Broadcast Message to be relayed throughout America, as has been done during the previous Christmas days here.—Reuter.

"SOCIALISM, PART OF PEOPLES' LIFE"

Stalin Addresses Election Meeting At Moscow

MOSCOW, December 12.

M. Stalin making his first speech in the Soviet elections at a crowded meeting at the Boloi theatre eulogised the manner in which the election was being conducted and referred to the progress made by socialism in Russia in the past ten years.

"Our elections are the only ones in the whole world which are really free and democratic", M. Stalin continued, "In our country socialism is not merely being built but has already become part of the life of the people. Some ten years ago the question could still be discussed whether socialism could be built in our country or not. To-day it is no longer a question for discussion. To-day it is a matter of fact, a matter of real life, a matter of habits, that permeate the whole life of the people".

M. Stalin's arrival at the platform was greeted with prolonged cheering after which he confessed that he had no intention to speak but was dragged to the meeting. He is a candidate for the Supreme Soviet from the Stalin Area of Moscow where the meeting was held. Before M. Stalin spoke, workers, intellectuals and housewives pointed out to the audience the great honour there was in voting for M. Stalin. Every mention of M. Stalin's name was greeted with applause.—Reuter.

A party of 17 Spaniards evacuated from Madrid under the Exchange scheme who arrived here from Barcelona declared that the motor car of Don Prieto, the Defence Minister, was machine-gunned from the roofs at Barcelona on Tuesday last.

The police arrested 60 people in connection with the affair but the authors of the attempt who are suspected to be anarchists have not been traced.—Reuter.

"THE REST" TEAM FOR PENTANGULAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The side to represent "The Rest" in the First Pentangular Tournament will be selected from the following 15:

A. S. Demello, (Captain), K. C. Desaram, Jayevickrame, Harris, Richards, P. A. D'Almeida, J. O. Goncalves, Cohen, A. C. Pereira, Kadam, Hoskins, Monoharan Abreu, Dalby, and Fairman. Of these Desaram and Jayevickrame hail from Ceylon.—A. P.

FRANCE'S NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

Attack On Air Force In Chamber

PARIS, December 11.

The Minister of Marine, M. Campinchi, stated in the Chamber that France was maintaining naval construction at 32,000 tons annually. He described the situation as satisfactory.

Air estimates, which were passed by 523 votes to one represent an increase of five and half millions sterling compared with 1937. The debate was marked by severe criticism of the French Air Force, critics urging higher expenditure and faster production.

They declared foreign bombers and pursuit planes were sixty miles an hour faster than the French. The Air Minister M. Cot replied that France had bombers and pursuit planes capable of doing 300 miles an hour, which were faster than any British or German planes. He pointed out that the British Air Ministry had disposed sums three times higher than the French.

A Deputy alleged that between July 1936 and August 1937 France had sent 540 aeroplanes to Spain while Russia had sent 437 and Holland 110.—Reuter.

Viceroy Leaves For Calcutta

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

The Viceroy and Vicereine left for Calcutta where they will remain till January 5 and then proceed to Madras and Hyderabad Deccan. They will return to Delhi by the end of January.—A. P.

African Rifles "Justified In Firing"

NAIROBI, Dec. 11.

The King's African Rifles were justified in the firing during the riot at Isiolu according to the findings of a magisterial enquiry. It states but for the firing the loss of life and damage would have been greater.—Reuter.

PARIS, December 11. The 1938 Air estimates approximating to ten millions sterling was passed by the Chamber.

Passenger & Pilot Killed

R.A.F. Bombing Plane's Crash On Weymouth Beach

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The pilot and his passenger were killed in the crash of a R.A.F. bombing plane on the beach near Weymouth this morning when flying from Woodford aerodrome to Chesil beach bombing station.

There was an explosion when the machine struck the beach, the nose being buried eight feet in the mud.

This is the 89 fatal accident in which R.A.F. planes were involved this year, in which 140 lives were lost, compared with the 96 deaths from 54 accidents of the last year.—Reuter's Special.

DEFENCE MINISTER'S CAR MACHINEGUNNED

Police Effect 60 Arrests In Barcelona

ST. JEANDELUZ, December 11.

A party of 17 Spaniards evacuated from Madrid under the Exchange scheme who arrived here from Barcelona declared that the motor car of Don Prieto, the Defence Minister, was machine-gunned from the roofs at Barcelona on Tuesday last.

The police arrested 60 people in connection with the affair but the authors of the attempt who are suspected to be anarchists have not been traced.—Reuter.

ARRESTED BY SECRET POLICE?

American Couple's Mysterious Disappearance In Moscow

WASHINGTON, December 12.

Mr. Cordell Hull summoned the Soviet Ambassador to the State Department and insisted that full facts surrounding the recent mysterious disappearance at Moscow of the Americans, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Robinson, be ascertained immediately.

Senator Copeland asked the Senate to investigate the matter. It is feared the couple was arrested by the secret police.—Reuter.

ALLEGED PLOT FOR DICTATORSHIP

11 Siam Arrests Include Govt. Official

SINGAPORE, Dec. 11.

Eleven persons including a Government Official have been arrested in Siam on the grounds that they were plotting to establish a dictatorship.—Reuter.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON IN LONDON

LONDON, December 11.

Sir John Anderson arrived in London and was greeted by Sir Findlater Stewart and Mr. Clouston from the India Office.—Reuter.

Soviet Embassy In Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

The Soviet Ambassador M. Yureneff who was recently persistently reported to have been arrested in Russia won't return to his post in Berlin, (i) is officially revealed.—Reuter.

Germany Pleased With Italy's Withdrawal

BERLIN, Dec. 12.

In connection with the Italian withdrawal from the League, General Goering's newspaper "National Zeitung" of Essen points to "the world that the political triangle of Germany, Italy and Japan" as a new combination of nations, adding "the League is now nothing more than an institution representing the interests of the three biggest landowners of the old world, Britain, France and Soviet Russia. Italy's exodus from the League is not an important factor but the emphasis which is laid on the world political triangle will show the owners of the world that the era of insisting on one's property and denying every other nation its vital rights is steadily approaching its end."

Nazi Germany agrees wholeheartedly with Italy's step. Germany believes that new peace organisations are growing up and they are destined to take the League's place in the form of an anti-Comintern Pact.—Reuter.

ASIATIC PACT & TURKEY

Foreign Minister To Attend Military Conference At Kabul

ANKARA, Dec. 11.

The situation arising out of the recent London political conversations and the lengthy Central and Eastern European tour by M. Delbos will be reviewed at a meeting of the Balkan Entente at Ankara in February.

After the meeting, the Turkish foreign minister is proceeding to Egypt on a formal visit, thereafter to Kabul for the spring meeting of the signatories to the Asiatic Pact at which the principal feature will be a Military Conference between the chiefs of General Staffs of Turkey, Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan.—Reuter's Special.

Honduras-Nicaragua Dispute Settled

SAN JOSE, December 11.

Threat of hostilities over a boundary dispute between Honduras and Nicaragua has been removed, both powers having signed a peace protocol, providing for immediate withdrawal of their troops from the Frontier and cessation of arms purchases. They also undertake to reach a Pacific solution of the dispute.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col 7) expire at the end of this month, may not be renewed, that the large stocks of Chinese silver lying in London may be released in the market, and that there may be a revision in the U.S. silver policy, the silver market suffered a heavy fall with rate for spot declining to Rs. 45/12 from Rs. 49/8 in Bombay. The timely statement of Mr. Morgenthau that the U.S. silver would remain unchanged, has arrested the fall, and effected a small recovery, but the disinclination of President Roosevelt to comment on the silver policy left suspicion in the minds of many. The Agreement of 1935 which was arrived at mainly at the instance of the U.S.A., may be allowed to lapse, as none of the signatories are enthusiastic for its renewal. China has entered into a working agreement with the U.S.A. to sell her silver and the demonetised silver has not found its way at all to the London market. The Government of India, though they are allowed to sell large quantities of silver under the agreement, have abstained from selling. As regards the output from mines, the U.S.A. has arrangements with Mexico, Canada and South American countries. As long as the premium is paid in the U.S.A. on domestic production there will not be any inducement for exports of silver from America. Therefore, there is no prospect of any serious dislocation in the silver market whether the present silver agreement is renewed or not.

Is Another Economic Crisis Imminent?

In view of an all-round fall, it is now seriously discussed in financial circles whether the world is again in the threshold of another economic crisis. Knowledgeable quarters have already scouted the idea of a coming slump, and President Roosevelt, probably having realised the gravity of situation created by numerous governmental policies, is now inclined to introduce legislation to stimulate the industrial recovery in the country. The large housing programme, and efforts to balance the budget should bring forth recovery on more sustained basis than before. Mr. Reginald McKenna in a speech at Birmingham said that there is no ground for the belief that we are on a downward curve. "The recent set-back was due to cessation of expenditure by big industrialists in the United States causing a fall in raw material prices. This cautious state of mind and the political conflict in America will not continue for ever. On the contrary we shall again see the big industrialists on the market and a resultant recovery in commodity prices." It is therefore safe to believe that the present slump is only a matter and severe reaction to the hectic rise witnessed during the early part of the year, and is not a true indication of the existing situation. It can be confidently hoped that bright days are still in store for the markets all over the world.

The World Of Finance A Weekly Review

(By ZANDHYALA)

It is somewhat paradoxical to notice the Home markets presenting again a gloomy and dismal appearance especially at a time when the Overseas markets are attempting to turn the corner. It is really remarkable that markets in India offered a stubborn resistance to all adverse influences during the past few months, and did not shed many points despite a heavy slump both in Wall Street and Throgmorton Street.

Wall Street Again Leads

The course of events during the past few months suggests to thoughtful persons possibility of the world running again into the throes of another economic blizzard unless the leading statesmen of the world make a serious attempt to prevent the slump. As it had happened in 1929, Wall Street has again given the lead for an all-round slump in the markets this year. The mercurial Wall Street has drawn its dark garments, of gloom and all the leading industrial suffered an average loss of more than 50 per cent on account of numerous governmental policies and various other factors. U.S. Steel, the barometer of the New York Stock Exchange, declined from a high level of 120 to 50 within a short duration of three months. The steel industry is also reported to be working only at about 30 per cent of its capacity, as against 85 per cent in the beginning of this year.

The panic has spread like wild fire from New York to London, and thence to other markets in the world. In the London Stock Exchange, perhaps with the solitary exception of gilts, all the other sections declined heavily with losses amounting to more than fifty per cent in many cases. Base metals as well as commodities gradually declined during the past few months. Copper after touching a high of £80 declined to £42, while Tin after meteoric rise to £310 suffered a precipitous fall to £190. Among commodities cotton suffered the worst this year, owing to failure of the U.S. administration to renew restriction programmes.

Fall in Indian Markets.

The markets in India have been the last to share the general fall. The precipitous decline of more than hundred points in raw cotton and a similar fall in most of the other primary commodities, affected considerably the purchasing power of a very large section of the population in India.

The Stock markets in India after a very stubborn resistance, have at last yielded to the pressure of external influences, with Indian Irons leading the way for a general fall. The heavy and precipitous decline in Indian Irons to Rs. 29/8 from Rs. 55 paved the way for a disastrous fall in all the other markets. There is no ostensible reason that can account for the fall in Indian Iron except perhaps the marginal selling and distress liquidation to meet commitments in other markets.

Step decline in Steel.

Following the lead given by Indian Irons, Tata Steels registered an unexpected and heavy fall, and made Dalal Street a storm centre. The Ordinary and Deferred shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company accounted for a loss of more than one hundred and four hundred points to Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,110 respectively within the short duration of less than a fortnight. This disastrous fall has rudely shaken the confidence of even the boldest of bulls, and spoiled the morale of the market. Operators swayed by feelings of fearful pessimism are trying to liquidate their positions without

incurring in the least for the consequences.

What is the Wrong with Markets? What is wrong with Dalal Street? This is the question anxiously discussed in financial circles in India. Financial doctors conducting the post-mortem examination to find out the cause for the crash, opined that it is due to extreme deterioration of the technical position by virtue of its being maintained at an artificially higher level without allowing it to drop in sympathy with other markets in the world. But this cannot be a justification for the crisis. The immediate cause is the announcement of a reduction in Steel prices by Tatas. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. reduced prices of galvanized sheets by Rs. 44 and of Black sheets of certain gauges by Rs. 15 and a Joists by Rs. 5 per ton, and introduced "Fall clause" in the sale of Bars, Angles Tees, Black Sheets and Galvanized sheets. The introduction of this clause has been interpreted in many quarters as an indication of a further drop in prices. According to well informed quarters. The introduction of this clause should help the company to attract the lurking demand which has withdrawn in anticipation of a fall in prices. Further the present reduction in prices is very insignificant when compared with the meteoric rise of more than sixty in the beginning of the year, and is likely to have a negligible influence on the earnings of the company. No doubt in a country like India which is essentially agricultural, steel prices may not be able to maintain at an artificially higher levels without any relation to agricultural prices. But as the industry has not yet developed to such a state as to make the country self-sufficient, and as India can no longer be sure of her imports owing to feverish armament programmes in all the foreign countries, it should not be a wonder if the present prices are maintained if not raised again for some years to come.

Settlement Difficulties.

As a result of the heavy and precipitous all-round decline, the current settlement in the local Stock Exchange is not expected to pass without difficulties. Already there are rumours that some operators may not meet their commitments in full, and that some brokers also may not be able to pay more than As. 10 or 12 in a rupee as a result of their clients defaulting payments, and the brokers themselves indulging in excessive speculative activity. A crisis like this is a chronic disease in the local market, and as operators are accustomed to patch up matters under such circumstances, many believe that the settlement is likely to pass off smoothly though there may be one or two failures.

It is high time the authorities of the Bombay Stock Exchange took measures to check the madly of over-trading and prevent the recurring phenomena of a periodical crisis. The recommendation of the Morrison Committee may go a long way in preventing this over-trading in stocks and shares, and the Government of Bombay, in the absence of any initiative on the part of the Stock Exchange, should enforce the reforms so as to save the investing public from the vagaries, and the nefarious activities of unscrupulous speculators.

Drop in Silver.

The panic has at last spread to the white metal market this week on account of the fear that the International Silver Agreement of 1933 which is to

(Continued in Col 5)

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Jayakar Commends Wardha Education Scheme

ADVISES GRADUATES TO CULTIVATE AESTHETIC OUTLOOK

Lucknow University Convocation Address

LUCKNOW, December 11.

"The present discontent in educational circles, noticeable everywhere, is due to a perception of the fact that since our educational ideals were laid down more than a century ago, the needs of the Indian people have materially altered. On this question there is more or less complete unanimity amongst Indian thinkers, though perhaps there are differences about the methods to be adopted to bring our educational practices into conformity with our present requirements.

In our educational methods and that in laying down our schemes we must take long views and build not only for the immediate present but for the future also, said Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Judge Federal Court of India in the course of his Convocation Address at the Lucknow University to-day extracts from which are given below:

It is a trite observation that the business of education is to prepare a youth to live his life well as a social unit. It is therefore futile to conceive of schemes of education in isolation of the environment. Education properly understood can never mean a scheme of discipline in the cloistered region of the boy's individual existence. It must mean and include a variety of ways which bring him into contact, as frequently as possible, with his fellows. This is more so in India, where Caste and religion are often a barrier.

It therefore becomes increasingly necessary to recast our ideas of education in terms of a common citizenship and to regard education, in an increasing measure, as a preparation of the youth to take up and duly perform his part as a unit of society. The youth must be taught to understand how he is linked with his fellows, what common ties he has with them in all that makes life so rich and pleasant, how much he owes to the past and how much the future depends.

CONGRESS IN EDUCATION. The interest of the State in the education of its youth, unlike that of the parent or the youth himself, is purely social namely, the service of the community.

EXPERIMENT IN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. The State has a right to demand that, in consideration of the revenues it spends on the education of its youth, they should be trained in a way suitable for the growth of those civic virtues which a civilized State regards as essential for its existence and progress.

The educationist has therefore, in his desire to devise a suitable system of education, when engaged in such an enquiry, he will find that the most significant feature of the present time is that a powerful and popular party is in power, settled, for the time being, in the seat of Government, in the bulk of the provinces of India, and is making an experiment in democratic government. There could hardly be anyone in this land who would not wish it god-speed in its difficult task, and give it all the help and co-operation which it needed. It is hardly necessary to say this, for the prominent whom the youth are in charge of affairs, will by reason of their popularity achieved by suffering and sacrifice, extort from their countrymen all the co-operation and help which they require.

They have been thinking of taking in hand several questions of form. Among them all, education is perhaps the most vital. A conference was held at their headquarters a few days ago, and as reported in the press, a scheme of education was evolved briefly described as 'self-supporting education.' That word causes a certain amount of confusion, but it has been recently explained. The idea of self-supporting education is not that the 34 million children in this country of school-going age could be educated without any cost to the State, nor that these children could, by their labour, add value to the material supplied to them in the form of terms of economic services, so as to cover the entire cost of education. The term 'self-supporting education' was recently explained by Mr. Kumarappa, who apparently knew the mind of the original promoter of the idea. What is meant, he says, has a much wider value not in terms of money only, but in terms of future services to be rendered by the child as a citizen.

A democracy has perhaps more rampant prejudices than many other forms of Government, for its strength and weakness both lie in an apotheosis of the popular will as expressed by the average citizen. Its ideals, expedients and sanctions hover round this entity—the average citizen. He is the unit which its administrators perpetually keep in view. The citizen is, therefore, called upon to exercise his judgment not in the quiet and placid surroundings of a classroom, but in the din and turmoil of rampant prejudices and acute controversies.

METAMORPHOSIS. I will now turn to another danger which may gradually invade the precincts of our schools and colleges unless we that is the people and the Government, are

SOLDIERS IN COMMON FIGHT

Dr. Subbaroyan Pleads With Socialists For United Front

GUNTUR, Dec. 10.

"What is important for us is freedom of our motherland. In this objective, we both have no two opinions. We are both soldiers in the common fight. Therefore I would entreat my young friends that we shall have no quarrel among ourselves as long as a third party is present in the country."

This appeal was made to the Socialists by Dr. Subbaroyan, Education Minister, Madras, addressing a gathering of students.

NEED OF UNITED FRONT.

Proceeding the Minister said: Clash between two ideologies is bound to come, but what I ask you is that clash should not happen now, because united we stand, divided we fall. Therefore, the United Front should not be broken at the present moment.

"I am sure you will agree with me," concluded Dr. Subbaroyan, "when I say that the goal is still far off. It is still a distant vision, but we can see that vision. While we see it, let us not efface it by internal quarrels."—United Press.

"KILLED" GENERAL RE-EMERGES

Ethiopians Not Subdued By Italians

(From Our Correspondent)

ADDISABABA, December 3. The situation in Abyssinia is getting worse for the Italians every day. There are many rumours prevalent about Marshall Graziani. Some say he is gone by aeroplane to Rome, others say he went with 400 lorries full of troops and no one has heard about him.

From one side Dedjaz Gaou Maram who was reported killed by the Italians is said to have reappeared with thousands of Abyssinian hunters called Fannos who always live in the bushes after wild game and as he is one of the trusted Chiefs of the Emperor the whole of Shoa is flocking to him. He has fought a big battle with the Italians near Ambo lately.

From the other side the son of late Prince Liji Yassou who has a very big following has been giving the Italians lot of trouble, he has forced them to evacuate all the posts in the Dankali country and successfully fought a big engagement near Angol in which two big Italian officers and 300 soldiers are reported killed.

From the southern side a very big Ethiopian army is reported advancing under the leadership of Fitaurari Takle Hawariat and armed with modern weapons.

The Italians are losing what little influence they had with Mohammedan tribesmen. They have shot the son of Sultan Abba Jifrar, hereditary Sultan of Jamma. These tribesmen who are all devoted Moslems, did not speak a word of protest when their loved King was shot. The Italians thought they were afraid, but after two or three days they suddenly surrounded the Italian garrison and killed them to a man, and left at once for the bush. The Italian aeroplanes came after 2 days and rained bombs on the defenceless women and children and killed hundreds of them.

The son of Dedjaz Mohamed Yaya, Chief of Aussa was also shot on pretence of being an accomplice of the Ethiopians and all the clans of Dankali tribes have forced Sultan Mohamed Yaya to revolt.

Hindu 'Varsity's Hon. Doctorates

BENARES, Dec. 11.

Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga, Nawab of Rampur and Maharaja of Tehri-Garhwal will be honoured with honorary degrees of Doctorate at the annual Convocation of the Benares Hindu University to be held towards the end of this month for conferring degrees. Certain other princes have also been invited to attend the Convocation and receive honorary degrees of Doctorate.—A. P.

observations of a modern writer which express, in clear and fascinating terms, all that I had intended to say to you.

"To be able to learn and go on learning all one's life: to be able to think and go on thinking all one's life: to be willing to work, with the consciousness that it is work only that dignifies a man; and to have mastered the art of living together, with all sorts and conditions of men, in a world that is rapidly shrinking—these four are the prime qualifications for effective citizenship, for meeting the reasonable demands of society and for the production of one who may style himself, without qualification, a human being."

The Moon And Plants

Science Confirms Close Inter-Relations?

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Discoveries of immense potentialities to the Indian farmers and agriculturists will be placed at their disposal very soon by Frau Kolisko, a woman refugee from Germany, who has just left for India where she will do six months' experimental work with Indian crops.

During the past twenty years she has experimented with nearly a million seeds of all kinds of vegetation, from marigolds to ragweed, carrots to oak trees. The work has been done in her garden and laboratory at Stuttgart, and during the past two years at an agriculture centre at Bray-on-Thames.

"I have applied a vast number of purely objective scientific tests over long period and with a large number of controls, so that there can be no question about the scientific accuracy of my researches," she said.

Her 1,500,000 or more photographs confirm, by the evidence of modern science, and ancient belief of peasants and mystics throughout the world that the moon influences the growth and health of plants.

Cucumber, marrow and all watery vegetables flourish best if planted during the full moon, Frau Kolisko has found, and potatoes and other tubers grow best if planted in the waning quarter.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY. In her work with the moon she stumbled on another synthesis of folklore and science.

She found that each of seven metals is associated with a certain planet—silver with the moon, gold with sun, lead with Saturn, tin with Jupiter, iron with Mars, copper with Venus.

Germinating seeds in solutions of these seven metals, she has found recently that each species of plant has an affinity for one of them.

Gladioli, for example, thrives wonderfully when treated with sulphide of copper, and sunflowers gain over a yard in height when the seeds have been soaked in a copper solution of tin.

"My interest in the moon was first roused," said Frau Kolisko, "When a small girl, my mother used to cut the ends of my long hair just before the full moon every month."

"My mother and grandmother both attributed their long and beautiful hair to this practice."—United Press.

AHMEDABAD HELPS JAMIA MILLIA

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD (By Mail). During the course of the last week Mr. Shafiqur Rahman Kidwai Sahab and Dr. Kazi Abdul Hameed, M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin) arrived in Ahmedabad to work in the interest of the Jamia Millia.

Delhi. The deputation stayed here only for four or five days. The sympathisers of the Jamia here were not quite sure of the success of the deputation on account of the pronounced opposition of the local Muslim Leaguers. But the good logic and eloquence of Mr. Shafiqur Rahman Kidwai and the solid services rendered by the Jamia in the past did tell and attracted help. The burden of Mr. Kidwai's talk was rightly all ways this that though many people in the Jamia were sympathetic to the Congress, yet the Jamia people were really engaged in a very constructive kind of educational and literary service of the Mohammedans, and that they were not taking any active part in the Congress politics of the day.

DESPITE LEAGUER'S OPPOSITION. Mr. Kidwai could get some help even from some of the leaders of the local Muslim League—prominent among them being Messrs. Nizamuddin Koreishy and Saffar Hosain Bukhari. The other local helpers of the Jamia were Mustafa Mian Kadri of Raikhad, Prof. Ibrahim Dar, Mr. Mohamed Hussain Chunawala and some other members of the Sunni Bohra Jamaat. Sunni Bohra Jamaat is very much to be congratulated on account of its good help. It is understood that some boys of this Jamaat are in the Jamia and their good training and good education has very much impressed the Jamaat as a whole.

The Jamia deputation stayed here for four or five days only and enlisted about fifty members for regular help who paid about Rs. 300 as their first year's subscription.

THREE MONTHS' JAIL FOR OBJECTIONABLE POSTER

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 10.

Found guilty of a charge under Press Act for alleged exhibition of an objectionable poster on a house wall in village Pasrampur, one Sansara Singh, a Jat youth, was convicted to-day by the A.D.M. and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. It was alleged that the head line of the poster was "Babar Akali Jatha Doaba da Pahlia allan." (First Proclamation of the Doaba Akali Jatha).—United Press.

SERVICE OF MOTHERLAND

First Motto For Scouts, Says Orissa Premier

CUTTACK, Dec. 10.

"The first motto in your life should be to serve the motherland. You should all be prepared to sacrifice even your lives for the emancipation of the motherland. It is my desire to bring all scouts under the banner of the Congress."

Thus declared the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier of Orissa addressing Scouts of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Teachers Training Camp, which concluded its period of training at a big rally of all scouts of the town including those of the Baden-Powell movement yesterday.

GRANT TO SEVA SAMITI. The Scouts presented to Mr. Biswanath Das a guard of honour on his arrival to preside over the function and unfurl the Scout Flag. The teachers took an oath and then the scouts gave a good display of their various achievements and sports.

Mr. Biswanath Das continuing said that the Orissa Government had decided to donate half the amount to the Boy Scouts Movement and the other half to the Seva Samiti Scouts Association out of the grant that the Government proposed to make in this connection.

NOTE OF WARNING.

The Chief Minister in conclusion referred to the remarks recently made by Lord Baden-Powell and sounded a note of warning to Europeans in the following terms: "I declare that the Europeans who want to stay or serve in this country must not wound the sentiments of Indians or do anything to injure their religious susceptibilities. Otherwise the relations between Indians and Europeans can never be cordial and happy."

—United Press.

YOUTH IN IMPERIAL SYSTEM

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

The formulation of a colonial Youth Charter, and the appointment of a commission to publicise the conditions of young people in the Colonies and Mandates, were the tangible achievements of the British Youth Peace Assembly held at Bristol during the weekend.

A large number of national, local and international bodies were represented, and they set out to tackle in a democratic way the minority problems, the connection between Christianity, peace and social justice, and youth in the Imperial system.

Police supervision of Colonial students in England and restrictions placed upon them were alleged by certain university delegates.

"Surely it is the business of British Youth to do what they can to see that injustices of this sort are put right?" asked one student.

In an interview afterwards (an Indian student described the experience of a colleague who desired to sit for the Indian Civil Service examination. He had been to Spain and had often expressed strong Radical views. The day before he was to take the examination he was informed that his application had been turned down, as he was considered not a suitable candidate.

Three Commissions set up by the Assembly reported yesterday. The first of these, on Youth in the Imperial system, recommended the establishment of a Commission to publicise the conditions of young people in Colonies and mandates and to seek their co-operation in drawing up a Colonial Youth Charter.

It was recommended that all colonies and mandates be transferred to an international administration, which should work for the complete emancipation of the peoples concerned.

The Commission on Racial and Social Minorities condemned the stirring up of racial hatred—as in the East End of London recently—and called for the rejection of such political weapons.

Accepting the report of the Commission on Christianity, Peace and Social Justice, the Assembly agreed to send the Youth Charter to all local and national leaders.

The Assembly also passed a resolution urging support for the war-stricken Chinese people, and urging Government to take collective action in refusing to supply war materials to Japan.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6)

Position Of World Trade

According to latest report, world trade in the third quarter of the present year shows a small setback, a decline as compared with the previous quarter of round one per cent. in value and two per cent. in volume. Above all, the trade in articles of food supply and raw materials has dropped greatly, due to a state of uncertainty, specially marked in connection with some units or lands. In general, world trade which in the first half of the year had risen more in proportion to production has since July however fallen less than this, world trade in the third quarter of 1937 as against the same period of 1936, showing an increase of 16 per cent. in value and 36 per cent. in volume and being only 3 per cent. lower than the last highest level of the second quarter of 1929. The Far Eastern conflict brought in the third quarter of this year a strong restriction in the foreign trade of both Japan and China.

Turkey's Industrialization

Turkey's industrialization is stated as making good and planned progress and the development as steadily leading to a general improvement of the country's economic life and its position as a factor in international trade.

The industrialization of Turkey is carried in accordance with definite plans of which three have been drawn. The first calculated for the period 1934-38 kept the aim of creating an industry for the production of consumption goods. Its first important achievement was the evolving of a national sugar industry which in the meantime has reached a capacity of 75,000 tons in the year and is already in a position to meet practically 80 per cent. of the home demand. The extension of the textile industry also has been well carried. In this period was also laid the basis for iron and steel, chemical, mining and paper industries. Turkey as a result of these moves has been in a position to raise its value of finished products from 40 million Turkish Pounds in 1927 to 214 million Pounds in 1936. In many cases the quality of goods has not come to the standards reached in various lands, but this often is a transitional stage and a keen campaign has been initiated to encourage home-made products. The second plan that comes to life this year and is to end in 1941 has the principal aim of working the mineral resources of Turkey such as zinc, chrom, antimony, copper with which it is hoped to further improve the trade balance. It is also planned in the scheme to develop the mercantile fleet with ships built in own dockyards and to improve the ports. The third plan for the period 1937-40 relates to the development of agriculture, on which nearly 80 per cent. of the population are dependent and which accounts for nearly 40 per cent. of the State income and whose good improvement is recognised as essential for the pushing forward of a modern industry. For agricultural improvement a sum of 100 million Turkish Pounds is foreseen greatly to be devoted to extension of irrigation and the employment of agricultural machinery.

At the opening of the Turkish Parliament recently in Ankara, the President of the Turkish Republic, Kemal Ataturk, announced that Turkey has already begun with the construction of its own gunnaries and that in the near future would also move to the construction of own aeroplanes.

Egypt's Foreign Trade

Egypt's imports for the first half of the present year shows a value of 17,648,000 Pounds against 15,107,000 in the same period of the previous year, the corresponding figures for exports being 22,995,000 and 15,001,000 respectively. Egypt's foreign trade, which in the first half of last year revealed an import or passive balance of some hundred thousand pounds, in the same period of the present year records an active balance of not less than 5.3 million Pounds. The first place in Egypt's foreign trade is taken by Britain followed by order by Germany, France, Italy, Japan, United States, Belgium, India and Czechoslovakia. Egypt's imports from India in the first half of 1937 amounted to 422,000 Pounds against 276,000 in the same period of 1936 and exports to India in the first half this year to 807,000 against 539,000 in the first half of 1936.

Import Preference For Italian Goods In Albania

In carrying through of new Trade Agreement with Italy, Albania has started a number of Italian firms whose products are to be given preference. In the event of an importer wanting an outer Italian supplier special permission is necessary, which as a rule is to be granted only if the product is not available through Italian

sources. The arrangement as such is commented upon as amounting to a foreign trade monopoly in favour of Italy.

At the anniversary of Albania last week, the Italian Minister to Albania announced the grant by Italy of the sum of round 2 million Liras to be employed as believed principally for the construction of roads the strategic value of which is a topic of comment in regard to Italian relations.

External Trade Of Soviet Union

Union

The exports of the Soviet Union in the first nine months of this year reached a value of 1213 million gold roubles as against 1005 in the same period of 1936 and imports 1013 million roubles against 1008 million. The trade balance with this remained active to the extent of 205 million roubles as against the passive balance of 3 million of the same period of last year. Among the suppliers to the Soviet Union in the first nine months of this year the first place, with sending of goods to the value of 184 millions roubles, is taken by the United States. Imports of Soviet Union from Germany show a fall from 202 million roubles in the first nine months of 1936 to 180 million in the corresponding period of the present year. Britain's share has increased slightly from 141 million to 145 million. The trade of the Soviet Union with Valencia in Spain is strongly developed, the imports to the Union in the first nine of 1937, amounting to 20 million against 1 million in the same period of 1936, the corresponding figures for exports from the Union to Spain being 85 million and 4 million roubles respectively. Spain thus assuming the seventh place in the external trade of the Soviet Union. In Soviet Union's export trade in the period under survey the first place is taken by Britain, exports to Britain amounting in value to 367 million roubles against 245 in the same period of 1936. Then follows United States with 168 million roubles and Germany with 84 million against 101 million in the same period of 1936.

Indo-Czechoslovak Trade

India assumes an important position in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade and between the two countries there is a significant trade which in recent period has been showing a good upward tendency. An important Czechoslovak daily this week in welcoming this tendency prominently points out the existence of marked difference between Indian and Czechoslovak statistics as relating to the trade between the two countries. Indian statistics are quoted as showing India's imports from Czechoslovakia increasing from 3.3 million rupees to 9.36 million Rupees and Czechoslovakia moving from the fourteenth to the tenth place among the exporting lands to India and to the fourth place in Europe. But it is pointed out that the Indian statistics do not mention Czechoslovakia among the 21 lands importing from India, although Czechoslovakia as pointed out makes large imports from India considerably more than her exports to India. This is due to the fact of the way the statistics generally made available in India are compiled, bound with the insular nature of Czechoslovakian the latter's imports and statistics tending to fall to other sources. The point calls for attention in the light of the value and need for more exact and specialised statistics at present. According to detailed statistics published by Czechoslovak Statistical Office this week Czechoslovakia's export to India in the first ten months of this year amounted to 138 million Crowns against 97 million Crowns in the same period of 1936 and imports of Czechoslovakia from India in the first ten months of 1937 amounted to 460 million Crowns (roughly 45 million Rupees) against 230 million Crowns in the corresponding period of last year.

Khadi Cult For Khudai Khidmatgars

Abdul Gaffar Khan Addresses Meeting At Charsadda

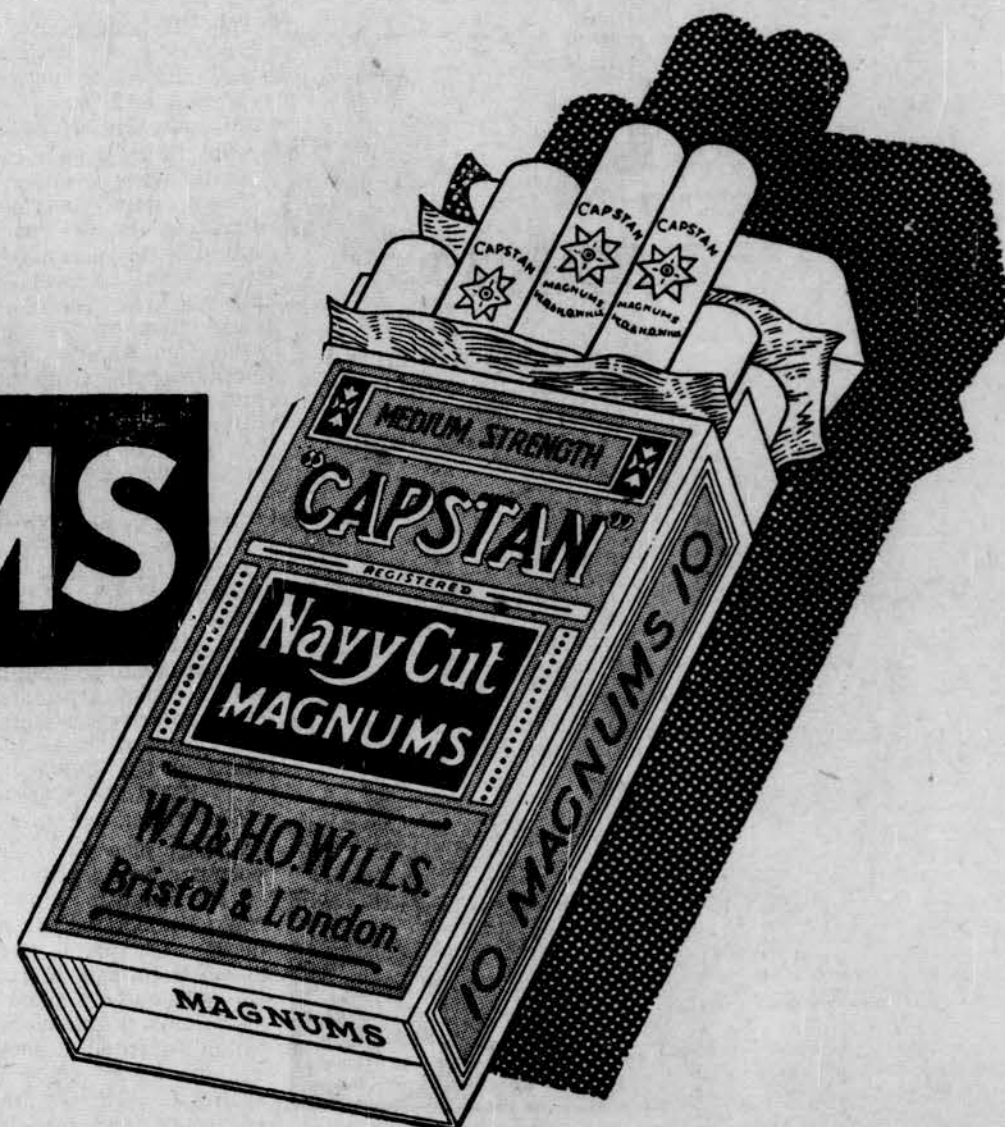
CHARSADDA (N. W. F. P.), Dec. 10.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, addressing a public meeting here observed that he could not conceive of a Khudai Khidmatgar without wearing Khadi. The best service of God lay in the service of man, and the best way to serve the poor lay in practising the cult of Khadi and non-violence.

According to the present arrangements the Frontier branch of the All-India Spinners' Association is expected to be opened by Gandhiji at the time of his ensuing Frontier visit.—United Press.

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Science and Industry

Prospects Of Starch Industry In India

Technologist Thinks Bombay Has Ideal
Situation For It

KARACHI. (By Mail). "Starch is a tropical carbohydrate; and it is, therefore, more surprising why it is not manufactured in India which is a tropical country," observes Mr. G. G. Gulrajane, a well-known technologist, in the course of a statement to the "United Press." "This commodity and its allied products—dextrin and farina," continues the technologist, "are imported in this country to the extent of about 27,750 tons annually, valued at about Rs 33 lakhs."

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE. Mr. Gulrajane believes that this commodity has an economic importance possessed by few other vegetable products. "Next to sugar," he writes, "it is the most palatable form of carbohydrate needed for the well-being of man." Furthermore, its many uses in the arts, he points out, give it a prominent position in several branches of chemical industry.

This industry, continues Mr. Gulrajane, has largely centred where the starch-bearing material is grown extensively and cheaply; and India being essentially an agricultural country, teems with starch-bearing materials. Mr. Gulrajane is at a loss to understand as to why there has been no attempt to set afloat this industry in this country, although its importance for the economic development of India has been well established and was also stressed by the Industrial Commission. In these days of agricultural depression when agricultural products are going cheap for want of demand in foreign countries, Mr. Gulrajane feels that it is the more incumbent on the Indian entrepreneurs to find out of them new use and to create some demand at least by laying the foundation of starch industry in India.

After careful investigation into the availability of the raw materials for manufacture of starch in India, Mr. Gulrajane suggests the exploitation of "Jowar," which

is rich in starch (56 per cent.), and is comparatively cheap. Mr. Gulrajane furthermore reveals that the experiments conducted with this substance have shown that a good quality of starch demanded in India, could be extracted from it with excellent industrial and financial results.

BOMBAY'S FAVOURABLE SITUATION

Mr. Gulrajane estimates that out of the total import of starch and its allied products about two-thirds comes to the port of Bombay, i.e., about 18,000 tons annually, valued at Rs. 22 lakhs approximately. This means that about 50 tons of starch are imported in Bombay per day. Moreover he states that the area under cultivation for "Jowar" in this presidency is the largest, about 8 million acres out of the total of 25 million acres for all India, including the States.

According to him, therefore, Bombay presents a suitable site for this industry. As an added feature, Mr. Gulrajane points out that Bombay has an advantage of local market for the disposal of the by-products of this industry, viz. the waste Bran (sold as cattle food), "Jowar" oil (sold as edible oil or used in the manufacture of special kinds of paints, etc.).

Mr. Gulrajane suggests that in the beginning a factory producing only one-fifth of the requirements of the place (i.e., 10 tons of dry starch per 24 hours, one ton of Glucose within 8 hours and one ton of Dextrin within 8 hours) be installed in Bombay, on the banks of the river Ulhas, near Kalyan, with a provision for future extension. This place, he asserts, has the unique advantage of easy transport, availability of cheap power, and has, above all, plentiful supply of water needed in the starch manufacture.

Mr. Gulrajane calculates that this project would require a capital investment of about Rs. 4 lakhs and will yield no less than 15 per cent. dividend.—United Press.

English Can Be Neglected Only At Our Peril

ADVICE OF COMBINING IDEALISM WITH PRACTICALITY

MR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA'S ADDRESS TO
NEW GRADUATES OF NAGPUR

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of Patna University was invited to deliver the Convocation address of the Nagpur University on Saturday.

Mr. Sinha began by contradicting the view that convocation addresses were sterile-typed and spiritless and not likely to be of any use to graduates. Dealing next with the problem of unemployment, Mr. Sinha expressed the view that controlling University Education was no remedy for unemployment. Growth of industry and encouragement of indigenous enterprise alone could meet the problem of unemployment to a considerable extent.

Mr. Sinha paid great tribute to the Universities in India and the English education. They have been spreading for the last more than hundred years the present national awakening, modern ideas of patriotism and public spirit, the love for democratic freedom and representative institutions—all was the result of the work of the products of the Universities.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Continuing Mr. Sinha put in a vigorous plea for sufficient importance being given to the study of the English language. They could neglect English only at their peril. "English to-day is no longer a foreign language amongst the politically minded classes in India. It is the second language which educated Indians habitually use in their political and civil activities. No Indian language is or can at present be found equally suitable for the purpose as is also evidenced by the proposed establishment by a directorate of prominent Congressmen headed by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru of a new Congress daily, at Lucknow, in English."

COMMUNALISM. Mr. Sinha then dealt with the difficult problem of communalism.

He said, it was for the responsible elements in the Indian community to put their heads together to devise suitable methods for suppressing the forces of communalism in all its manifold and multifarious aspects so that by concentrating their attention they may possibly be able to rid India of this great and growing evil and make the country safe for the development of a truly democratic and self-governing system of Government "the evil has come to assume so large a proportion into intensity and so perennially persistent that it behoves all who have the interest of India at heart to devote themselves heart and soul in finding its solution not only by mobilising all available resources brains, goodwill, patriotism and sincerity but also a firm determination not slacken their efforts till success crowns their labour."

Concluding his address, Mr. Sinha uttered the warning "While I hope that none of you will think of emulating the so-called practical man, whose practicality is but a pretext for the disregard of a higher standard of living and conduct and of the exercise of the noblest emotions, you must at the same time guard yourself against degenerating into his nominal enemy, but really, by developing into a sentimental idealist who butts his head against a stonewall, with injury to himself and advantage to none. The true conception of combining a high ideal with its necessary limitation, was happily set forth by one of the most successful administrators and workers in public interest of the American President, Theodore Roosevelt when he uttered the wise dictum—"Commonsense is essential above all other qualities to the idealist; for an idealist without it, without the capacity to work for actual results is

SCIENCE NOTES BY KARLTON KENDALL

ENCYCLOPEDIA WILL INTEGRATE SCIENCES.

The University of Chicago Press (U.S.A.) plans to publish, probably in 1939, the first volume of a Science Encyclopedia designed to integrate the sciences. The Encyclopedia will be a series of volumes on different phases of science with a highly analytic index making it possible to find quickly the information sought. Not only is it intended to be a reference work but also to show how the discoveries and principles of one science can be applied to another. Dr. Otto Neurath, director of the Museum of the International Foundation of Visual Education is the editor in chief. Associated with him in the project are Prof. Philipp Frank (Prague), Prof. Charles W. Morris (Chicago), Prof. Rudolf Carnap (Chicago), Dr. Jorgen Jorgensen (Copenhagen) and Prof. Louis Rougier (Besancon and Cairo).

X-RAY TESTS ORANGES.

In East Pasadena, California (U. S. A.) a machine has been installed for testing oranges by X-ray examination. Just as eggs are examined inside by placing them before a strong light, so the interior of an orange can be seen by means of the new device with out cutting the fruit open. The oranges are carried on a conveyor belt over a 100,000 volt X-ray tube. At each side of the belt, are window boxes inclined at 45 degrees. Testers look through these windows at silhouettes of the oranges on a fluorescent screen. Sound oranges with heavy rich juice appear dark; unripe, sour, frozen or granulated fruit appear light. Movement of a handle by the tester throws the poor fruit off the conveyor belt.

SAVING LEGS BY GLASS BOOTS

Dr. Louis G. Hermann and Dr. Mont R. Reid of the College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, (U.S.A.) have invented a "glass boot" for the treatment of foot gangrene and arterio-sclerosis. It is not unlike in function the "iron lung" used for infantile paralysis cases. By means of a rubber cuff attached above the knee, the glass boot offers an air-tight compartment in which the pressure can be varied to stimulate restoration of circulation. Air is drawn out and pumped into the transparent boot from two to four times a minute, treatments lasting for about 20 minutes in average cases. In acute cases from 5 to 7 treatments a day for two weeks are advised. The result is a sort of massage for tender muscles. Cases are recorded where leg amputations have been prevented through its use.

CLEANING BY FREEZING

Robert M. Greenleaf of Los Angeles, California (U. S. A.) has discovered a method of removing spiral burrs from wool by means of freezing. The Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., took up the process and now about 1,250,000 pounds of wool have been cleaned by this method. The wool passes on conveyers through a room a foot long, maintained at a temperature of about 40 degrees Fahrenheit. About 1,500 pounds of wool can be cleaned per hour at a cost of less than half a cent a pound.

KEEPING BREAD FRESH BY BACTERIA GUNS

A recent article in the "Electrical Journal" (U. S. A.) tells of the use of ultraviolet "bacteria guns" in industry. One, a Westinghouse product called the "Sterilamp", is a series of long, narrow tubes emitting ultraviolet rays that kill small organisms like bacteria and algae. It is used in keeping meat from spoiling with only moderate refrigeration. Bakers employ it to irradiate bread and cake before wrapping, to kill mold spores and increase the salable life of the product by several days.

Jinnah At Hyderabad

(From Our Correspondent) HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 11. Mr. Jinnah arrived here this evening and was welcomed by the local Muslim Association.

HUBLI, Dec. 11.—Mr. B. M. Sri kantliya, will open the Dharwar Students' Conference on December 19. Mr. V. V. Patil, Member A.I.C.C. will preside over the Conference.

merely a boat that is all sails with neither ballast nor rudder". If you keep these observations in mind, you are not likely to go wrong and see your efforts brought to naught in any field of activity; while at the same time you will have lived to realise your legitimate and high aspirations.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Shia Political Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—It was by an accident that I came across a leading article in an unknown daily published from Calcutta which has come into prominence on account of its reactionary policy since the Muslim League hoisted the flag of communalism—i.e. "Star of India" dated November 12th, 1937. Anything or anybody who has even a tinge of nationalism or progressive ideas is like red rag to this paper. The article entitled "Shias refuse to be exploited" is a typical example of the hysterical outburst in which this paper has been recently indulging. The similarity in the tone of this paper and of the Premier of the province to which it belongs in his famous speech from the Muslim League platform is significant.

Much that has been said in this article is beneath consideration.

One of its reckless assertions is: "All leading Shias whose right to speak in the name of their community is unquestionable, have denounced the so-called all India Shia Political Conference and contemptuously repudiated the right of Sir Wazir's limited company to speak with any authority in the name of their sect." And the whole list of these "unquestionable" leaders of the Shias comprises of two names—the great Mr. Hasan Ispahani of Calcutta and Syed Shabibul Hasan "The noted Shia scholar of the U.P." all that I could find out about the great Ispahani is that he is an Iranian tea merchant and is a newly elected member of the Hoagly Waqf Committee. The noted Shia scholar, Shabibul Hasan, is quite an unknown personality—both in the spheres of Shia politics and Shia learning and literature.

The Editor is at great pains to prove that the recent Lucknow Session of the All India Shia Political Conference was not a representative one, and believing the statement of his great Mr. Ispahani as gospel truth concludes in a rather prophetic view, "a gathering of 150 Shias in a city that has the largest Shia population in India is not worthy of consideration. The Punjab Shias and the Shias of all other provinces are solidly behind the Muslim League. They will fight with the Muslim League and die for the Muslim League." Ignorance has certainly proved a bliss in the case of the Editor, "Star of India." The representative character of our recent session has not even been challenged by the Muslim League whose brief the Editor holds to-day. May I inform him that, apart from other delegates, there were more than 200 advocates present in the Session who are connected with various High Courts in India. I must further inform him that the resolution to join the Congress was passed in a house of over 2,000 with only two dissentient voices. The rest voted for the resolution. The Editor must know that there is only one Shia organization in Bengal which is known as Anjuman Shaiyan Bengal and this institution was duly represented in our Conference. I fail to understand how he could have the courage to say that "Bengal was not represented at all." Probably Mr. Ispahani is the only man according to "Star of India" who represents the entire Shia population in Bengal. The most respected Shia personality in Bengal is that of the Nawab Bahadur Murshidabad, and the Shias of the entire country are proud of the fact that he is with the Indian National Congress. To ignore such a towering personality and to thrust upon us an Iranian tea merchant as an unquestionable leader of the community is absurdity unimaginable. So far as the theory of Shia attachment with the league is concerned, it is as preposterous as anything can possibly be. May I just ask the learned editor if he can give the data as to how many out of 2-1/2 crores Shias in India are now the members of the Muslim League?

I assure the Editor that the Shia Community is now quite conscious of its position and no amount of false representations or malicious betrayals can now divert them of the path that they have chalked out for themselves and which they sincerely believe to be not only in their own interest but also in the interest of the Muslims in general. We know and sincerely be-

lieve that nationalism is the only panacea of all communal ills. And that is why the Shias stand today solidly with the Indian National Congress and they will now live and die for it.—Yours, etc.

MIRZA MOHD. JAFAR HUSAIN,
Hon. Secy., All-India Shia Political Conference.

Finances Of Bombay Presidency Muslim League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—The state of the management of the finances of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League has been causing a lot of anxiety to the public at large.

Sir, the Constitution provides that the Working Committee shall control and regulate all expenditure. But some members of the public, who are still in dark will be surprised that during the last year and a half nearly Rs. 3,000 have been spent and the previous sanction of the Working Committee has not been secured for any single disbursement. Not only this, the Honorary Secretary is supposed under the constitution, to place before the Working Committee every month a statement of receipts and expenditure but strangely enough not once, I am informed, has this procedure been adopted. This is the state of affairs which has been disturbing the mind of all concerned.

Mr. Jinnah must see that the Working Committee is placed in position to exercise full control which it is entitled to, under the constitution. Sir, I am putting the responsibility on Mr. Jinnah because the Hon. Secretary is disposed to give a reply that Mr. Jinnah knows all about it, whenever he is questioned about any disbursements. I feel Mr. Jinnah in the midst of his professional occupation and political commitments cannot reasonably claim to know the details of the disbursements made by the Secretary. Therefore, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that responsibility should be placed on the Working Committee instead of the finances being managed in the irregular and unconstitutional manner as at present. The need for control at present is pressing as the funds of the Presidency League which were never too much, now amount—as far as I know, to a few hundred rupees and all Muslims know how difficult it is to collect even a few hundred rupees when funds are needed.

Dear Mr. Editor, Will you please give some space for the above in your next issue.—Yours, etc.

A MUSLIM LEAGUER,
207 Nishanpada Road,
Bombay, Dec. 11.

Doctors As Ministers Of Health

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—I have been asked what it was that Mr. Gandhi had said in regard to vaccination. In 1921 in reply to the query of Mr. J. S. Mirza of Bombay, he said in "Young India," which he then edited, that anti-vaccinists should at present strive to attain self-government and when Indians had obtained it, they would do away with compulsory primary vaccination.

Now when the Indian Congress Government is actually in power its Minister of Health wants to impose compulsory re-vaccination, but not on adults every three or five years as he should do if he really carried out the opinions of present day doctors, but on helpless children under the age of fourteen years.

No doctor should be appointed Minister of Health. Doctors can hardly help promoting the interests of the medical profession even when these conflict with the public welfare.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League,
25, Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S.W. 1.
November, 23.

Brabourne Stadium

A correspondent writes:—There are hundreds of seats in the front row of several stands in the Brabourne Cricket Stadium which are exposed to the sun practically throughout the day and they are deserted on that account although they have been sold out in advance to various sporting clubs in the city. The persons who hold the tickets for these seats had hardly had any idea that the structure would be so defective as to foist the certain martyrdom of a sunstroke, not to mention the humanly intolerable discomfort of complete and cruel exposure

to the midday sun, on the unfortunate members of the clubs affected and they, naturally enough, prefer to sacrifice the money they have paid to the Stadium management to the more heroic course.

May I now inquire if the Stadium management would either (1) extend the roof to cover the exposed seats, or (2) totally remove them as unusable in the interest of public safety? I would also venture to suggest the advisability of taking prompt action on the situation before the post mortem stage is reached. It is understood that several club secretaries have represented their grievances to responsible officials of the Stadium and it is obviously the duty of the latter to attend to it in good time especially as it involves the prestige of the Cricket Club of India.

One may, in this connection, point out that, while the plan of the Bombay Stadium may well have been modelled on the European, the demands of the principles of tropical architecture make certain alterations in roofing necessary and one is really surprised that the 'best Stadium in the East' should suffer from the serious defect to which I am calling attention.

The Wastage In Primary Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—The Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Finance Minister of the Government of Bombay, during his Budget Speech made a reference to the wastage in Primary Schools.

Of course, there is a wastage in primary schools. Out of 100 pupils that join the infant-class in primary schools, only about 40 complete the fourth standard—the rest fall off in the interval. They hardly learn anything and what little they may have learnt from the schools is soon forgotten, and the money spent on their education bears no fruit. Ours is a poor country, and it can ill-afford such a huge wastage.

But Mr. Latthe has done injustice to the poor primary school teachers, when he has held them responsible for that wastage. Long before the attention of the public-men, or even of the Educational Department, was drawn towards this wastage, the primary teachers in their conferences and in the speeches of the Presidents of these conferences had drawn public attention towards this wastage.

The causes of this wastage are as follows:—

(1) One Teacher Schools: In our country there are about 50 per cent. one-teacher schools. This teacher has to teach the infant-class and first to fourth standards. Thus he has to teach five classes at a time. However capable and conscientious the teacher may be, it would be impossible for him to do justice to the five classes at a time. We challenge the college professors, drawing a thousand rupees per month and working for only 10 hours per week to perform such a miraculous feat.

Under such circumstances it is but natural that a large number of children will be neglected and they will learn nothing.

(2) Admissions at all times in the primary schools: In the secondary schools and colleges students, as a rule, are admitted only in the beginning of the year or in the beginning of the term, and they are taught collectively. If a student joins school late, the teacher does not repeat for his benefit what he has once taught to the class. There is no such fixed time for the admission of pupils in the primary schools, where pupil, especially in the infant-classes, join schools whenever they like, and the teacher has to teach every pupil individually.

(3) Large number of students in one class: In secondary schools Government have fixed 35 as the maximum number of pupils for one class. This rule is rigorously enforced. If a school violates this rule, it is not even recognised. In secondary schools there is generally a collective teaching. While in primary schools where it is necessary to pay individual attention to every pupil, 40 is fixed as the maximum number per class and with the sanction of the Educational Inspector, a class of even 50 pupils is permitted. Some well-meaning enthusiasts even suggest 60 pupils per class. Experience tells us that it is impossible for teachers to give effective teaching to a class, especially in the lower standards in primary schools of more than 25 pupils. To

put a large number of pupils in one class in the lower standards of primary schools cannot but result in wastage.

(4) Untrained Teachers: Teaching is both a science and an art, and special training is necessary for him or her, who is entrusted with the work of teaching. It is a mistake to believe that anybody can be a teacher. Unfortunately, even the Government Educational Department considers it a satisfactory state of things if a school contains only 50 per cent. of trained teachers. Untrained teachers having no knowledge of the art of teaching are unable to do effective work, the result is wastage in Primary Schools.

If Government really desires to stop wastage they must do away with one-teacher-schools; regulate the time for admission to the infant classes; must not permit more than 25 pupils in the lower classes of primary schools and insist on the employment of only trained teachers. It is not fair to blame the poor primary teacher for every thing that goes wrong under the sun.—Yours, etc.

P. K. DESAI,
President, All-India Gujarati Primary Teachers' Association.

Pen-Friends

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—I would like to establish a link with India through the medium of pen-friends, and being informed by a friend of mine, that your paper has a very wide circulation, I would be greatly indebted to your generosity, if you would publish my letter.

My home is in Cape Town, and I am greatly interested in Indian affairs. I am twenty-one years old, and am a student. Music, literature and photography interest me greatly, and tennis, swimming, and dancing, occupy a major part of my idle moments. I shall answer all letters written, and will do so in English, as my knowledge of Indian languages is practically nil. My French too, is very elementary, and the languages besides English, that I speak is Afrikaans, which few Indians understand being limited to the Union of South Africa only. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

November 13,
72, Tennant Street,
Cape Town,
S. Africa.

Why Give Representation To Foreign Interests?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"—Sir—I happen to learn from a leading Gujarati weekly that the Kinematograph Renters' Society of this City, a representative body exclusively of foreign and mainly American interests, has been invited by the Home Department of the Government of Bombay to nominate their representative on the Board of Film Censors along with two other Associations representing Indian Film Industry.

While discussing the subject with my friends engaged in the film industry, I was told that the said former Association must have been given representation on the Board as more than 50 per cent of the films shown in this country are foreign (mostly American excepting few British ones). I have stayed for a number of years in the United States and I have not seen any foreign interests having a representation in a Government constituted body of the States. It is impossible for foreigners to get representation over there and they would not expect it in the least, apart from the consideration whether the foreign vested interest is small or big. These conditions more or less prevail in all the Western countries.

I therefore do not understand how the Home Department of the Bombay Government with the Congress Ministry in power gives a representation to the foreigners on the Board of Film Censors which is more or less a Government institution. It is beyond my comprehension why the Congress-men who want complete independence should not behave like any other independent people on the earth. This is in excusable in the case of a Congress Ministry or Congress party which has to show to the foreigners that the foreign domination is coming to an end.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. KOTWAL,
Nagpur 'Varsity' Honours Chancellor

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.
At the Sixteenth Convocation of the Nagpur University this afternoon, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hyde Gowan, the Chancellor was honoured by the University, when on the recommendation of Sir M. V. Joshi, Dean, Faculty of Law, Sir Harish Singh Gour, Vice-Chancellor conferred the Honorary Degree of LL.D. (Doctor of Law) on the Governor.—A. P.

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Indian Bowlers Do Well On Sunday

Tennyson's XI 38 Ahead In First Innings

Four Cheap Dismissals In India's Second Knock

SCORES AT A GLANCE:		
India XI	1st Innings	153
Tennyson's XI	1st Innings	191
India XI	2nd Innings	68

India's bowlers struck form on Sunday and had the satisfaction of dismissing the English side for 191. This left a deficit of 38, which was considerably less than what was anticipated. This, once again, gave India more or less a fifty-fifty chance of earning laurels. But our batsmen, again marred hopes to a great extent and 4 wickets had fallen at 6, 19, 20 and 37. Stars like Merchant, Amar Nath, D. D. Hindlekar and Mohd. Saeed failed to twinkle. The remaining bats will have to fight with their backs against the wall if the game is to be pulled out of fire. Vinoo Mankad and Mushtaq Ali have initiated this endeavour and were batting at the close of play on Sunday, the total then being 68.

A holiday crowd of about 30,000 watched the record unofficial Test on Sunday despite India's prospects being gloomy. There was optimism in the air, however, as there was yet the chance of the Indian attack turning tables on their opponents. This bright outlook was not misplaced as India's bowlers got going and soon had their supporters in cheering mood. The initial partnership, between Parks and Edrich, the overnight not outs, was dismissed at 78. Ninety-two saw the second man back, and then followed three cheap dismissals which made the telegraph say (118-5).

James Langridge and T. S. Worthington then stayed for a while and the sixth return was not seen till 159. The rest of the side made their exit for the addition of 22.

India's depression of Saturday had been cleared, as the fortunes of the game had changed and a sporting battle being in view. Excitement rose to a very high pitch. The first shock came now, when word was sent round that Merchant, the Indian Captain, despite advice and persuasion of friends and critics had decided to go in again. No. 1. His decision proved very costly to India. He was sent back for one. This was his fourth failure as test the opening bat. Perhaps Merchant does not weigh the psychological effect on his side of a first wicket breakdown. He should have thought of other things than his determination to keep his place in the batting order. Things that were unfortunate followed. Hindlekar was caught at 19. L. Amar Nath, of whom much was expected, was bowled a run later, and at 37 Mohd. Saeed returned, having given up the pretence he had shown when he joined Vinoo Mankad. The last-named and Mushtaq Ali stopped the procession on Sunday. This pair remained together till play was suspended, and the score look then reading 68 for 4.

All hopes lie in our tail wagging, and if advice counts for anything, India asks her batsmen, left to go in to forget what has happened to the "big nois" of the side. They should get to their task, score with all due precaution, and if they cannot win let not things be a debacle created by errors. In cricket it is often the later batsmen who win games.

India wishes them the fullest luck in their struggle. If this is well done and they fail; the heartiest of congratulations will go out to the winners.

DETAILS OF GAME

There was no delay in the start on Sunday morning. J. H. Parks and W. J. Edrich, who were together on Saturday at the close of play, resumed the English innings. Edrich was the first to strike facing Amar Singh, who was in charge of the attack from the Club House end. The batsman got a single off this over. The same player having crossed over came up against Mohamed Nissar whose fourth ball he punished for four. The batsman took 3 of Amar Singh's next over and the rate of scoring was very satisfactory.

Edrich putting Mohamed Nissar through the slips for four reached his individual 30. In the first 15 minutes of the game the tourists collected 18 and at 11-15 a.m. were at the 70 mark. Mohamed Nissar gave away 6 in his 3rd over, which meant 15 in three overs.

He made amends with his first

ball of his fourth over when Parks trying to hook him to leg was well held by Vinoo Mankad at square-leg. The leaving batsman collected 44 which included 3 fours. He had proved a sound opening batsman having a good defence and patience, (76-1-44).

J. Hardstaff filled the breach and opened his account with a 2 off Mohamed Nissar. The rate of scoring continued to be fast and Tennyson's men had the satisfaction of adding 38 runs in the first half hour's play. Nissar's bowling was proving costly, his fifth over conceding 12 runs. He was taken off after this and S. Bannerjee took the ball from the Marine Drive end. The change was fruitful as the Jamnagar bowler clean bowled Hardstaff with his second ball, (92-2-9).

N. W. D. Yardley came in at the fall of this wicket. Playing Bannerjee to mid-on for a single Edrich reached his individual 40. 100 IN 110 MINUTES

Two runs before 100 Amar Nath relieved Amar Singh, evidently with the purpose of putting him opposite to Yardley, whom he had dismissed on two previous occasions. This scheme of Merchant was a successful manoeuvre as the Cambridge and Yorkshire man, when he faced Amar Nath in his second over, had his balls removed with the Lahore bowler's second delivery. (107-3-4).

The first 100 had been reached in 110 minutes. Amar Nath's fifth ball should have sent James Langridge back, who had filled the vacancy. One of the softest catches of the match was dropped by Amar Singh. Amar Nath's slow stuff was unplayable. He had sent down three overs, all of which were maidens. He had taken a good wicket and should have had a second. He was proving the reliable all-rounder.

At 107 Nissar was tried for a third time and off his fifth ball had Edrich, a valuable bat bowled when the Middlesex batsman had made 42 runs.

Edrich, along with Parks, had proved a true opening batsman. He scored with all strokes and never was uncautious being in no hurry with his work at the wicket, (109-4-42).

P. A. Gibbs, who came in to turn the fifth association with Langridge, scored a single off Amar Nath and then faced Nissar. Hindlekar snapped up a fast flying ball behind the wickets, an appeal for a catch was made, but this view was not shared by the umpire. Nissar was now proving a thorn in both batsmen's sides, and kept the scoring low.

Bannerjee took over the Ma line Drive end from Nissar at 117. Amar Nath was also taken off a run later, and gave the ball to Amar Singh. The former's figures for this spell of bowling were 6 overs, 4 maidens, 4 runs and 1 wicket.

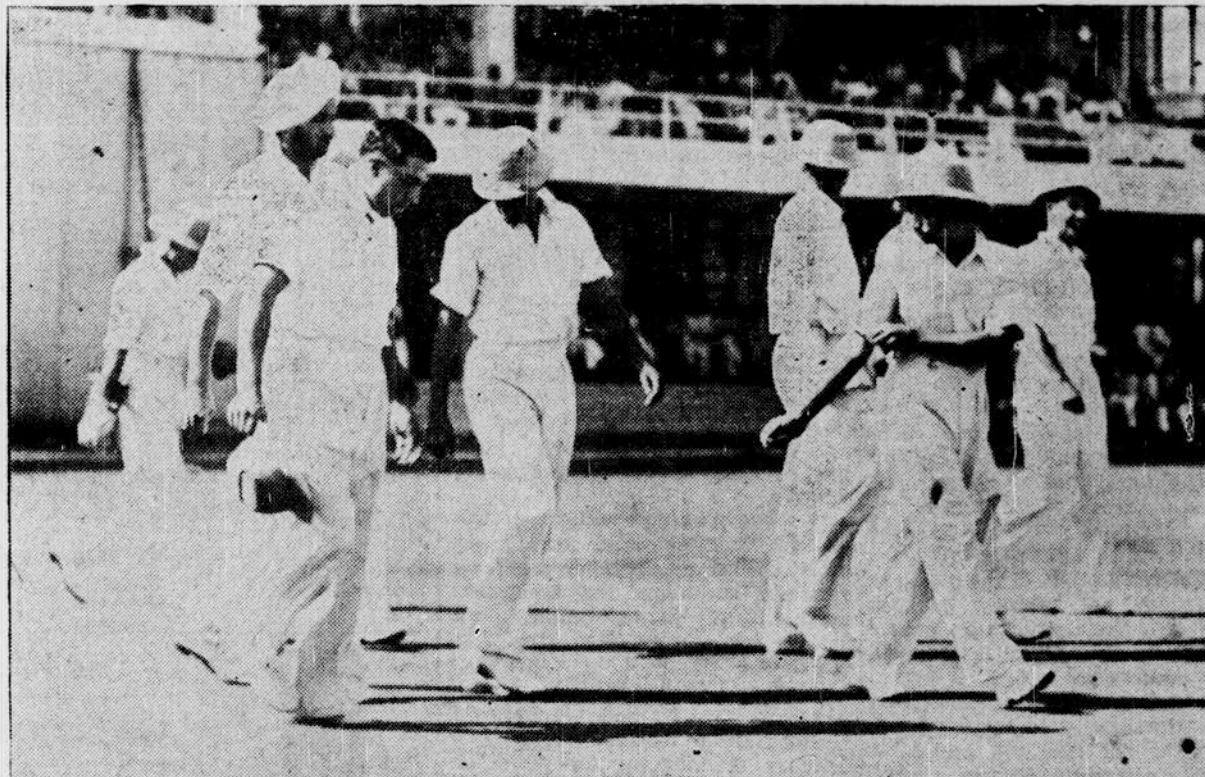
3 WICKETS FOR 26 RUNS

Amar Singh had a victim in his first over, when he had Gibb held behind the wickets by Hindlekar, (118-5-3). The quick changes in the Indian bowling was proving very effective as after the second fall at 92, three men had left for the addition of only 26 runs.

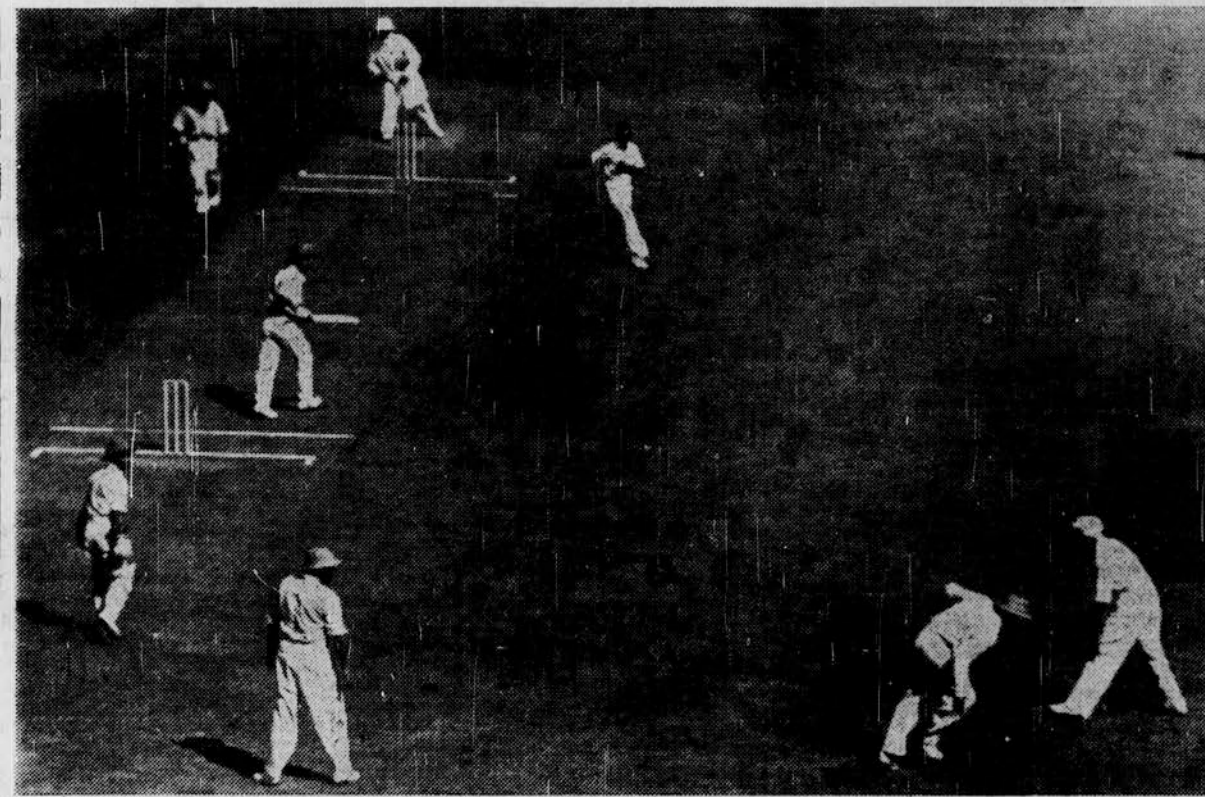
T. S. Worthington joined Langridge. The latter had Dame Fortune to thank for his continuing at the wicket as off one of Bannerjee's deliveries, he practically played on the ball just rolling off his bat beside the stumps. Langridge was very nearly run out with a crisp cut for 2 off Bannerjee, Langridge reached his individual 10.

Merchant persevered with his quick bowling changing tactics and brought Mohd Nissar on again at 129 Langridge, with a 2 past silly mid-on, gave the tourists 130. fifteen minutes before lunch.

At 136 another early change was brought about in the bowling. Amar Nath replacing Amar Singh, who crossed over to bowl from the opposite end vice Mohamed Nissar. Worthington played Amar Nath's tricky and slow stuff



Vijay Merchant leading India's side to field on Sunday.



Edrich missed by a narrow margin in the gully, off Banerji.

with the greatest caution. Amar Singh, at the other end, sent in a maiden over.

141 FOR 5 AT LUNCH

The English side had collected 141 for the loss of 5 batsmen, Langridge and Worthington being 16 and 8 respectively, when the teams retired for lunch.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

Twelve runs behind India's total and with five wickets in hand the English side continued their first venture after lunch exactly at 2 p.m. The excitement was fever pitch now as tremendous things were expected from the Indian attack. Worthington faced Nissar, who started operations. His fourth ball was a loose one, which was rightly put away past mid-on for 3 by Worthington, giving him his individual 10. Amar Singh was given charge at the other end and sent down a maiden. Taking 6 runs off Nissar in his second over after lunch, Worthington sent up 150 of the tourists' innings after it had lasted for 3 hours and 10 minutes.

At this figure Bannerjee relieved Amar Singh and it was evident that Merchant was to continue speedy changes in bowling.

With an earned single plus a gift of one from an overthrow by Mushtaq Ali, Langridge put the English side past India's first innings' total. Runs were coming in at a nice pace now and the batsmen were inclined to use the long handle. One of these efforts was Langridge's downfall at 159, when trying to hit Bannerjee to the off boundary, he gave Vinoo Mankad a very hot catch, at mid-off which the smart Jamnagar man accepted brilliantly (159-6-23).

Some more slovenly fielding in the slips gave G. H. Pope, the next man in, 3 off Amar Singh but he was not destined to last long as without any addition to his score, Bannerjee had him out 1-b-w (163-7-3).

A. W. Wellard entered on his innings next and announced his arrival with forceful boundary hit to long-off. Amar Singh was bowling well and had the batsmen quiet. A hefty swipe, by Worthington to square-leg, which was stopped near the rails by Amar Nath, gave Tennyson's men 170.

Four runs later Vinoo Mankad, the slow left-hander, was given a try with the ball. The field was placed in anticipation of Wellard lifting him for a catch. This he did to the third ball, when Amar Nath dropped him on the outfield. Vinoo Mankad got recompense with his next delivery as he clean bowled Wellard after he had scored a fast 11, (182-8-11).

The English skipper arrived to partner Worthington and Nissar was called upon to operate from the Marine Drive end. Lord Tennyson, in trying to negotiate a deceiving slow one from Vinoo

Mankad, broke his own wicket. (186-9-0).

A. R. Gover, the Surrey Slogger, with Worthington, formed the last partnership. Before he was allowed to hit anything, he should have been out to Vinoo Mankad, whose delivery he cocked up to the bowler himself, the latter, however, failing to run reach the ball.

Amar Singh, after permitting Gover to drive him for a four, clean bowled him with his last ball of the same over.

191 ALL OUT

The English innings thus closed at 2-57 p.m. with a total of 191. Worthington remaining unbeaten with 31. Worthington worthily did his duty by keeping his end up, at the same time, contributing usefully to his side's score. He indulged in forcible driving and played some delightful strokes for a leg. He was at the wicket for 85 minutes and remained unbeaten till the end.

India's Second Innings

At twelve minutes past three, the Indian side came in for the second time. V. M. Merchant bringing D. D. Hindlekar with him to bat. Gover opened the tourists' attack and allowed the opening batsmen a run each. Wellard sent the ball down from the Club House end. He gave to the Indian wicket-keeper, who had opened very confidently, 4 runs off two strokes. Merchant's star was up as Wellard should have held him off Gover at square-leg when he had just cracked his duck. His star had evidently dropped immediately after this as 2 runs later he played a similar stroke off the same bowler and Wellard made amends for his earlier mistake by not letting him go this time, (6-1-11).

Vinoo Mankad joined Hindlekar. A four by the latter off Gover over the heads of the slips sent up India's first decade. After their skipper's bad example, Hindlekar and Vinoo Mankad took no pre-mature risks and cautiously dealt with Gover's and Wellard's fast swinging balls. Vinoo's first runs came off a strong turn to leg, one of Gover's rising deliveries being sent to the rails. Hindlekar, apparently, was out to a catch by Pope, though, whether this was a catch was in dispute as the umpire, at the bowler's end, gave not out. A controversy followed and the second umpire, who was consulted gave Hindlekar out, though the batsman seemed confident that he had not earned dismissal. Gover was the bowler to benefit, (19-2-12).

Amar Nath came to form the third partnership. He should have been held off the first ball he received, instead he got a 'life' when he sneaked a single. He did not enjoy his chance being clean bowled by Wellard with the next ball that was sent down to him, (20-3-1).

Mohd. Saeed, who had come out now, also got a 'life' at 1, when he was dropped at silly-point off Gover.

3 FOR 23 AT TEA

India had almost thrown away the advantage their bowlers had made up, when at tea they had lost 3 batsmen for 23. Vinoo Mankad and Mohd. Saeed were batting with 5 and 1 respectively.

PLAY AFTER TEA

Tea appeared to have given life to the Indian pre-tena not outs as Gover's first two balls were hit for 3 and by Mohd. Saeed and Vinoo Mankad respectively. The Punjab bat, placing Wellard nicely through the slips for a four, took his side beyond 30. A refreshing hit for a four, during a dull patch, by Vinoo Mankad took him past his individual 10.

At 37 Mohd. Saeed played a ball, that should have been left alone, and was held by Tennyson in the slips off Gover when he had only 9 runs to his credit, (37-4-9).

India had lost 4 wickets but had not been able to wipe off the depressing tally. Mushtaq Ali did this when he came in playing Gover for a single. Gover was very fast and was making the ball move away a lot, the batsmen finding him a problem to play. At this stage the Surrey fast bowler had taken 3 wickets for 18 runs.

Gover was taken off in favour of Edrich after he had bowled 10 overs. At 4-52 p.m. India saw 50 go on the board. A seventh ball allowed to Edrich by the umpire permitted Vinoo Mankad to score 2 off a straight drive, this stroke sending up the half century.

Pope was given the ball from the Club House end. He allowed 6 runs in his first over. Mushtaq Ali, who had hitherto been travelling by singles, hooked Edrich for a four and increased the total to 60. Edrich, who had given away 10 runs in 2 overs, was relieved making way for Gover again. Cutting the Surrey bowler for a neat 2, Vinoo got his 30.

At the close of play on Sunday, India had made 68 for the loss of 4 wickets, Vinoo Mankad and Mushtaq Ali being not out with 31 and 11 respectively.

SCORES:—

TENNYSON'S XI—1st Innings.		
J. H. Parks, c Vinoo Mankad.	44	
W. J. Edrich, b Mohd. Nissar.	42	
J. Hardstaff, b Bannerjee.	9	
N. W. D. Yardley, b Amar Nath.	14	
J. Langridge, c Vinoo Mankad b Bannerjee.	23	
P. A. Gibbs, c Hindlekar, b Amar Singh.	3	
T. S. Worthington, (not out).	31	
G. H. Pope, 1-b-w Bannerjee.	3	
A. W. Wellard, b Vinoo Man-		

Tourists' Cheap Dismissal

Merchant Fails In Batting For Fourth Time As Captain

HOME TEAM IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION

Stout-Hearted Batting Alone Can Save Them

(By J. C. Maitra)

Cricket on Sunday was of a sensational character as on the previous day. There was plenty of fireworks in which wickets fell in a surprising manner on both sides. It was again a bowlers' day—and the fast ones at that—and the batsmen surrendered their wickets in a way which needs lots of explanation. The opening pair of the tourists, Parks and Edrich, raised their overnight's total of 52 to 76 without separation. Neither Nissar nor Amar Singh seemed to worry them in any appreciable degree. It looked as if they were going to stay on the whole day and amass a prodigious total.

QUICK FALLS

But the wheel of fortune turned in favour of the Indians suddenly at this stage and a rapid fall of wickets became the order of the day. Parks was the first to be dismissed by Nissar, Mankad being responsible to a fine catch off him. The Sussex player had remained at the wickets for 80 minutes for his 44. Hardstaff who came in next, was clean-bowled by Bannerjee when he had collected only 9 runs. Yardley followed him to the pavilion after contributing 14 to the total. Amarnath had him beat neck and crop.

AMAR SINGH'S COSTLY MISTAKE

Langridge should have joined the procession next, but Amar Singh dropped an easy catch offered by the Sussex professional on the floor. Amarnath was the bowler to suffer. It would have been his second wicket in the same over at a negligible cost. It turned out to be an expensive mistake as in addition to scoring 23 runs, the left-hander helped his side and worried the Indian bowlers for an hour and a half. If this catch were accepted, the tourists would have been down for a much poorer score than they were able to gather ultimately. Their total was 107 for 5 wickets at this moment.

HOPES RETURNED

Fortunately, Edrich was bowled by Nissar soon after. The Middlesex batsman had stuck to his wicket for a period of exactly two hours to notch 42 runs. And it had become a rather difficult job to get rid of him. Gibb was sacked a little later by Amar Singh, Hindlekar bringing off a smart catch behind the wicket. Half the visiting side was out now for the meagre total of 118 runs. The hopes of the Indians for a fighting chance to win now returned.

But Worthington who became associated with Langridge, stayed the rot and surviving the lunch interval added 42 runs between them. It seemed as if these two would register a big partnership. Bannerji, however, dashed their hopes to the ground. Langridge and his successor, Pope, surrendered their wickets to him in quick succession. Wellard who came in next did not stay long at the wickets. Mankad knocked down his stumps with an elusive delivery. Tennyson was rather unfortunate in breaking his own wicket when playing Mankad. The last wicket of Gover fell to Amar Singh and the tourists were all out for 191 runs—only 38 runs in advance of the home side. Worthington remained unbeaten with 31 runs to his credit. It was rather a surprising rout—considering the fact that the tourists

had

Lord Tennyson, (hit wicket) b Vinoo Mankad

A. R. Gover, b Amar Singh

Extras

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Nissar

Amar Singh

Bannerjee

Amar Nath

Vinoo Mankad

FALL OF WICKETS.

Fall of Wickets:—1/76, 2/82, 3/107, 4/108, 5/118, 6/159, 7/163, 8/182, 9/186, 10/191.

INDIA XI—2ND INNINGS.

V. M. Merchant, c Wellard, b Gover

D. D. Hindlekar, c Pope, b Gover

Vinoo Mankad, batting

L. Amar Nath, b Wellard

Mohd. Saeed, c Tennyson, b Gover

Mushtaq Ali, batting

Extras

Total (for 4 wickets) ... 68

BANNERJEE'S BAG

The bowling honours were more or less evenly distributed, Bannerjee alone having 3 wickets to his credit for 47 runs. The reason why they could claim a bigger share of the spoils was that none of the bowlers were allowed long durations of bowling as in the case of Gover and Wellard on the side of the Tourists. That does not of course mean that the attack was badly handled. The result would point the other way. But it must be said that sometimes the bowling was changed without sufficient consideration. A little longer stay in the cases of Nissar and Bannerjee might have produced better results. The fielding on the whole was well handled.

MERCHANT PERSISTS

Seeing that the visitors were leading by an unexpectedly small margin, the crowd which must have been nearing 30,000—a figure unknown in the history of cricket in Bombay—became very jubilant. But unfortunately it was not to last long. Merchant persisted in retaining the same batting order which had shown such unsatisfactory result in the first innings. He came to open the innings again, though he had failed in three successive Test innings—perhaps to disprove my contention that he would not succeed as an opening bat when captaining the side—as some of my colleagues told me. As ill-luck would have it, Merchant succumbed to Gover scoring only one run, after giving a chance earlier. I feel really sorry for Vijay. He should not have been so headstrong to disregard my well-meant advice. I may assure him that I am as anxious about his success as he himself. And nobody is happier than I am when he scores. Because his success means the success of the Indian team. Of course I am concerned about that the most.

FURTHER DISASTERS

Another misfortune came in the way of the Indian team was the dismissal of Hindlekar who was keeping his end up as usual with Vinoo Mankad as his partner. The Indian wicket-keeper in trying to hook a bumper from Gover struck the ball with his hand and was held by Pope at short leg. After some discussion, Umpire Higgins declared him out. Amarnath went out soon after giving away his wicket to Wellard. Saeed was sent back by next by Gover. By this time Indians had lost 4 wickets for the insignificant total of 37 runs—even one run short of the deficit in their account. The Surrey speed merchant had bagged three wickets for 18 runs at this stage—a flattering analysis indeed!

Mushtaq Ali had a life immediately on his arrival at the crease, Worthington dropping him at leg of Gover. The Indian batsman took courage by this it seemed, and stayed on till the end of the day. The home total now stands at 68 for 4 wickets. It is an absurdly poor score. A good deal now depends upon Mankad and Mushtaq Ali. The former was really playing a sterling game. There is little doubt that but for his brave stand, India would have fared much worse than this. If they can play up as an opening pair as they are and give their successors a safe start, India may still be able to pull the match out of the fire—provided of course the later batsmen also do their fair share of collection in a courageous manner. Should the remaining batsmen fail to compile a handsome total, the story of Lahore is sure to be repeated in Bombay. The fate of the match will be decided to-day more or less.

Delhi Delegates For Haripura Congress

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11

The election of delegates to the Haripura Congress Session from rural constituencies of the Delhi Congress Province will be held on December 25 and 26.

For the purpose of election the whole rural area of the Delhi Congress Province, including that of the Alwar State, has been divided into 15 constituencies, each of which will return one delegate.—United Press.

Dawn Of Constructive & Human System

(Continued from page 16)

are anxious to avoid the possible impression that we do not attach equal importance to other crafts with similar or better educational possibilities. When at a later date we submit to you a detailed scheme of correlated grade placements, as desired by you, we hope also to include a detailed scheme of Agriculture and Gardening as the basic craft.

We are thankful to the many Provincial Governments for sending us all the relevant literature, and specially to the Government of the Central Provinces for deputing an officer of the Educational Department to help us whenever we needed their help during the course of our deliberations. Srs. Aryanayakam and Shrinati Ashadevi, though members of the Committee, deserve to be specially thanked for facilitating the work of the Committee (The members of the Committee were: Dr. Zakir Husain, Chairman; Srs. Aryanayakam, Convenor; Srs. Khwaja Gulam Baiyadain, Vinoba Bhawe, Kakasabheb Kalelkar, Kishorlal Mashruwala, J. C. Kumarappa, Shrikrishnadas Jaju, Prof. K. T. Shah and Shrinati Ashadevi) by their efficient handling of the voluminous correspondence and making all necessary arrangements for the meetings we held.

I am personally very grateful to the Staff of the Teachers' Training College, Muslim University, Aligarh, for their whole-hearted co-operation and for permitting me to draw freely on their expert knowledge and precious time.

We submit this report to you in the sincere hope that under your guidance the scheme presented in it may prove to be the beginning of a sound educational system in our country.

Respectfully,
ZAKIR HUSAIN,
Chairman.

SECTION I. BASIC PRINCIPLES. EXISTING EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Indian opinion is practically unanimous in condemning the

existing system of education in the country. In the past it has failed to meet the most urgent and pressing needs of national life and to organise and direct its forces and tendencies into proper channels. To-day, when quick and far-reaching changes are reshaping both national and international life and making new demands on the citizens, it continues to function listlessly and apart from the real currents of life, unable to adopt itself to the changed circumstances. It is neither responsive to the realistic elements of the present situation, nor inspired by any life-giving and creative ideal. It does not train individuals to become useful productive members of society, able to pull their own weight and participate effectively in its work. It has no conception of the new co-operative social order which education must help to bring into existence, to replace the present competitive and inhuman regime based on exploitation and violent force. There is therefore, a demand from all sides for the replacement of the present system of education by more constructive and human system, which will be better integrated with the needs and ideals of national life, and better able to meet its pressing demands.

Any scheme of education designed for Indian children will in some respects radically differ from that adopted in the West. For, unlike as in the West, in India the nation has adopted non-violence as the method of peace, for achieving all-round freedom. Our children will therefore need to be taught the superiority of non-violence over violence.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S LEADERSHIP

In this field as in so many others, far-sighted leadership has come at the critical juncture from Mahatma Gandhi, who has thrown himself whole-heartedly and devotedly into the question of evolving a system of education which will be in harmony with the genius of the Indian people, and solve the problem of mass education in a practicable way and within as short a time as possible. The

basic idea of his scheme, as expounded by him in his articles in "Harijan" and at the Wardha Educational Conference, is that education, if sound in its principles, should be imparted through some craft or productive work, which should provide the nucleus of all the other instruction provided in the school. This craft, if taught efficiently and thoroughly, should enable the school to pay towards the cost of its teaching staff. According to him, this would also help the State to introduce immediately the scheme of free and compulsory basic education. Failing this, in the existing political and financial condition of the country, the cost of this education would be prohibitive.

CRAFT WORK IN SCHOOLS

Modern education taught is practically unanimous in commending the idea of educating children through some suitable form of productive work. This method is considered to be the most effective approach to the problem of providing an integral all-side education.

Psychologically it is desirable, because it relieves the child from the tyranny of a purely academic and theoretical instruction against which its active nature is always making a healthy protest. It balances the intellectual and practical elements of experience, and may be made an instrument of educating the body and the mind in co-ordination. The child acquires not the superficial literacy which implies, often without warrant, a capacity to read the printed ages, but the far more important capacity of using hand and intelligence for some constructive purpose. This, if we may be permitted to use the expression, is "the literacy of the whole personality".

Socially considered, the introduction of such practical productive work in education, to be participated in by all the children of the nation, will tend to break down the existing barriers of prejudice between manual and intellectual workers, harmful alike for both. It will also cultivate in the only possible way a true sense of the dignity of labour and of human solidarity—an ethical and moral gain of incalculable significance.

Economically considered, the scheme will increase the productive capacity of our workers and will also enable them to utilise their leisure advantageously.

From the strictly educational point of view, greater concreteness and reality can be given to the knowledge acquired by children by making some significant craft the basis of education. Knowledge will thus become related to life, and its various aspects will be correlated with one another.

TWO NECESSARY CONDITIONS.

In order to secure these advantages it is essential that two conditions should be carefully observed. Firstly, the craft or productive work chosen should be rich in educative possibilities. It should find natural points of correlation with important human activities and interests, and should extend into the whole content of the school curriculum. Later in the report, in making our recommendations on the choice of basic crafts we have given special attention to this point, and we would urge all who are in any way concerned with this scheme to bear this important consideration in mind. The object of this new educational scheme is NOT primarily the production of craftsmen able to practise some craft "mechanically", but rather the exploitation for educative purposes of the resources implicit in craft work. This demands that productive work should not only form a part of the school curriculum—its craft side—but should also inspire the method of teaching all other subjects. Stress should be laid on the principles of co-operative activity planning, accuracy, initiative and individual responsibility in learning. This is what Mahatma Gandhi means when he says: "Every handicraft has to be taught not merely mechanically as is done to-day, but scientifically. That is, the child should learn the why and wherefore of every process"—of course through personal observation and experience. By merely adding to the curriculum one other subject—weaving spinning or carpentry—while all other subjects are still taught in the traditional way we shall, we are convinced, encourage passive assimilation and the division of knowledge into unintelligible water-tight compartments, and thus defeat the real purpose and spirit of this scheme.

IDEAL OF CITIZENSHIP

We are also anxious that teachers and educationists who undertake this new educational venture should clearly realise the ideal of citizenship inherent in it. In modern India citizenship is destined to become increasingly democratic in the social, political, economic and cultural life of the country. The new generation must at least have an opportunity of understanding its own problems and rights and obligations. A completely new system is necessary to

secure the minimum of education for the intelligent exercise of the rights and duties of citizens. Secondly, in modern times, the intelligent citizen must be an active member of society, able to repay in the form of some useful service what he owes to it as a member of an organised civilised community. An education which produces drags and parasites—whether rich or poor—stands condemned. It not only impairs the productive capacity and efficiency of society but also engenders a dangerous and immoral mentality. This scheme is designed to produce "workers" who will look upon all kinds of useful work—including manual labour, even scavenging—as honourable, and who will be both able and willing to stand on their own feet.

Such a close relationship of the work done at school to the work of the community will also enable the children to carry the outlook and attitudes acquired in the school environment into the wider world outside. Thus the new scheme which we are advocating will aim at giving the citizens of the future a keen sense of personal worth, dignity and efficiency, and will strengthen in them the desire for self-improvement and social service in a co-operative community.

In fine, the scheme envisages the idea of a co-operative community, in which the motive of social service will dominate all the activities of children during the plastic years of childhood and youth. Even during the period of school education, they will feel that they are directly and personally co-operating in the great experiment of national education.

SELF-SUPPORTING BASIS OF SCHEME.

It seems necessary to make a few remarks about the "self-supporting" aspect of the scheme, as this has occasioned considerable misunderstanding. We wish to make it quite clear that we consider the scheme of basic education outlined by the Wardha Conference and here elaborated, to be sound in itself. Even if it is not "self-supporting" in any sense, it should be accepted as a matter of sound educational policy and as an urgent measure of national reconstruction. It is, however, fortunate that this good education will also incidentally cover the major portion of its running expenses. We hope to show presently that within the scope prescribed by the Wardha Conference, it can do so to a considerable extent (see the Appendix). The Appendix gives the figures of the contribution to be made towards its own current expenditure by a school with the basic craft of spinning and weaving. (See P. 380)

So far as this craft was concerned we had little difficulty in making these calculations, as expert work in this line has been going on for the last seventeen years under Mahatma Gandhi's guidance. The wages in this case have been calculated on the basis of the standard fixed by the All-India Spinners' Association in Maharashtra. In the case of other crafts, calculations may be made on the basis of the prevailing market rates. Mahatma Gandhi has definitely suggested that the State should guarantee to take over, at prices calculated as above, the product of the work done by its future citizens in school, a view which we heartily endorse. "...every school can be made self-supporting, the condition being that the State takes over the manufactures of these schools." ("Harijan", 31 July, 1937.)

Apart from its financial implications, we are of opinion that a measurable check will be useful in ensuring thoroughness and efficiency in teaching and in the work of the students. Without some such check, there is great danger of work becoming slack and losing all educative value. This is only too obvious from the experience of educationists who from time to time have introduced "manual training" or other "practical activities" in their schools.

But here we must sound a necessary note of warning. There is an obvious danger that in the working of this scheme the economic aspect may be stressed at the sacrifice of the cultural and educational objectives. Teachers may devote most of their attention and energy to extracting the maximum amount of labour from children, whilst neglecting the intellectual, social and moral implications and possibilities of craft training. This point must be constantly kept in mind in the training of teachers as well as in the direction of the work of the supervisory staff and must colour all educational activity.

SECTION II. OBJECTIVES

It has not been possible, during the short time at our disposal, to prepare a detailed correlated programme of work for the whole period of seven years. However, we have tried to put down, under

separate heads, the objectives of the new schools. In the future, each Provincial Board of Education must include an expert curriculum maker, who will be responsible for preparing the detailed correlated programme for the complete seven years' course of studies. As a result of their valuable observations in the new schools, the teachers, working under competent supervision and guidance, will be able to supply the details which will serve as a basis for this work. We are, however, attempting to make a correlated syllabus in broad outlines which will form an annex to this report.

Main Outlines Of The Seven-Year Course Of Basic Education

1. THE BASIC CRAFT

Such reasonable skill should be attained in the handicraft chosen, as would enable the pupil to pursue it as an occupation after finishing his full course.

The following may be chosen as basic crafts in various schools: (a) Spinning and weaving. (b) Carpentry. (c) Agriculture. (d) Fruit and vegetable gardening. (e) Leather work. (f) Any other craft for which local and geographical conditions are favourable and which satisfies the conditions mentioned above (p. 367.)

Even where an industry other than spinning and weaving or agriculture is the basic craft, the pupils will be expected to attain a minimum knowledge of carding and spinning with the takli, and a practical acquaintance of easy agricultural work in the local area.

II. MOTHER TONGUE.

The proper teaching of the mother tongue is the foundation of all education. Without the capacity to speak effectively and to read and write correctly and lucidly, no one can develop precision of thought or clarity of ideas. Moreover, it is a means of introducing the child to the rich heritage of his people's ideas, emotions and aspirations, and can therefore be made a valuable means of social education, whilst also instilling right ethical and moral values. Also, it is a natural outlet for the expression of the child's aesthetic sense and appreciation, and if the proper approach is adopted, the study of literature becomes a source of joy and creative appreciation. More specifically, by the end of the seven years' course, the following objectives should be achieved:—

1. The capacity to converse freely, naturally and confidently about the objects, people and happenings within the child's environment. This capacity should gradually develop into:—

2. The capacity to speak lucidly, coherently and relevantly on any given topic of every-day interest.

3. The capacity to read silently, intelligently and with speed written passages of average difficulty. (This capacity should be developed at least to such an extent that the student may read newspapers and magazines of everyday interest.)

4. The capacity to read aloud—clearly, expressively and with enjoyment—both prose and poetry. (The student should be able to discard the usual lifeless, monotonous and bored style of reading.)

5. The capacity to use the list of contents and the index and to consult dictionaries and reference books, and generally to utilise the library as a source of information and enjoyment.

6. The capacity to write legibly, correctly, and with reasonable speed.

7. The capacity to describe in writing, in a simple and clear style, everyday happenings and occurrences, e.g., to make reports of meetings held in the village for some co-operative purposes.

8. The capacity to write personal letters and business communications of a simple kind.

9. An acquaintance with, and interest in, the writings of standard authors, through a study of their writings or extracts from them.

(To Be Continued.)

STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY TOWARDS CHILDREN

Plan For Pre-School Education

Prof. Shah's Minute Of Dissent

(From Our Correspondent.) POONA, Dec. 10.

Full 16 pages of the 20-page bumper-issue of to-morrow's "Harijan" prices two annas including postage are occupied by the detailed report of Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee appointed by the Wardha Educational Conference held under Mahatma Gandhi's presidency in October last. Prof.

K. T. Shah, it is understood, has written a minute of dissent.

The report is divided into five sections followed by a comprehensive appendix list.

Five sections are: (1) Basic Principles, (2) Objectives, (3) Training of Teachers, (4) Supervision and examination and (5) Administration.

SOUND EDUCATIONAL POLICY

The Committee has wholeheartedly supported Mahatma Gandhi's basic scheme of educating children through some suitable form of productive work. It has considered in detail from psychological, social, educational and economical points of views. The Committee holds that the scheme is sound in itself and proceeds to say that even if it were not self-supporting in any sense, it should be accepted as a matter of sound educational policy and as an urgent measure of national reconstruction. They think it fortunate that this good education would incidentally cover major portion of its running expenses.

The Committee next warns against the obvious danger that in working this scheme economic aspect might be stressed at the sacrifice of the cultural and educational objectives. It fears that teachers may devote most of their attention and energy to extracting maximum amount of labour from children whilst neglecting the intellectual, social and moral implications and possibilities of craft training. This point must be constantly kept in mind in the training of teachers as well as in the direction of work of supervisory staff and must colour all educational activity.

7 YEARS' COURSE.

The Committee next proceeds to give the main outlines of seven years' course of Basic Education. The Committee enumerates (A) basic craft such as (1) Spinning and Weaving (2) Carpentry (3) Agriculture (4) Fruit and Vegetable gardening (5) Leather Work and like (B) Mother tongue (C) Ma-

thematics (D) Social studies (E) General Science (F) Drawing (G) Music and (H) Hindustani.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Coming to the training of teacher, the Committee has outlined three years' training course for teacher, but as beginning recommended one short one-year course. As regards supervision, the Committee holds that they should not be mere inspections but should mean personal co-operation and help offered by one to less-experienced and less-resourceful colleague Supervisors should indeed be able to play the role of leaders and guides in educational experiment.

The Committee has thought that seven years should be the proper age for enforcing compulsion and has suggested that basic education should be free and compulsory for all girls and boys between the ages of seven and fourteen. As concession, girls however may be withdrawn at guardian's desire after completion of their twelfth year.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Committee has strongly urged the introduction of pre-school education conducted or supported by the State for children aged between three and seven. It warns the State not to overlook its ultimate responsibility in this matter and feels confident that if the scheme of basic education as suggested with its intimate relation to home life, it firmly established, it will go a long way towards helping the pre-school child to get better home training than he now does.

The Committee has made the following time division for different sections in the curriculum:—

(1) Basic Craft: 3 hrs. 20 mts. (2) Music, Drawing and Arithmetic 40 mts. (3) Mother tongue 40 mts. (4) Social Studies and General Science 30 mts. (5) Physical Training 10 mts. (6) Recess. 10 mts. total 5 hours and 30 minutes.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, Dec. 11.
B I S N s.s. Ellora of 2386 reg tons
Capt P Fairbairn arrived from Karachi
in water-ballast.
P and O S N s.s. Rancho of 8850 reg
tons Capt J A Smith arrived from
Yokohama via Shimizu Kobe Hong-
kong Singapore Penang and Colombo
with passengers and general cargo.
B I S N s.s. Surada of 3322 reg tons
Capt D A Bell arrived from Karachi
with cargo of cement.
B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons
Capt J H Longhurst arrived from Dur-
ban via Lourenco Marques Beira Mo-
zambique D'Salva Zanzibar Tanga
Mombassa and Marmagao with passen-
gers and general cargo.
B I S N s.s. Vasna of 2026 reg tons
Capt J Rowe arrived from Basra via
Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi
with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED
Volcart Bros s.s. Tosari of 4458 reg
tons Capt H S Stobbe sailed for Basra
via Karachi with same bottom cargo.
P and O S N s.s. Rancho of 8850 reg
tons Capt J A Smith sailed for Mar-
seilles and London via Aden with
passengers local and same bottom cargo.
B I S N s.s. Vita of 1955 reg tons
Capt F Harrison sailed for Karachi
via Cutch Mandvi Port Okha with
passengers and general cargo.
L Edwards s.s. Sumatra of 3266 reg
tons Capt B A Colloff sailed for
Colombo Madras Rangoon and Calcutta
with local and same bottom cargo.
Scindia Steam Navg. s.s. Jalapalaka
of 2630 reg tons Capt G Gale sailed for
Rangoon via Tuticorin and Colombo
with local cargo.
F F Campbell s.s. Pres Harrison of
6398 reg tons Capt D E Collins sailed
for New York via Suez with passengers
local and same bottom cargo.
Scindia Steam Navg. s.s. Jalavijaya of
2297 reg tons Capt F D Clement sailed
for Karachi via Bhavnagar and
Bedi Br. with local and same bottom
cargo.
K Nixon s.s. City of Hongkong of
6071 reg tons Capt H Walton sailed
for Marseilles Dunkerque Antwerp and
Liverpool via Karachi with local and
same bottom cargo.

LOADING
The following vessels booked for load-
ing on 11-12-37.
S S Kohinur (TM) for Calicut Co-
chin Tuticorin Colombo Rangoon and
Port Blair.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock
Bombay, Dec. 11.
2) Tosari 4458 P Gulf 11-12 Volcart
Bros.
5) Kioto, 2030, Karachi, 13-12, J Finlay
11) President Harrison, 6895, New York,
12-12, F F Campbell
12) City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 11-12
K Nixon
16) Viceroy of India, 10,027, N.F., 19-23
M M

Victoria Dock
2) Kunishima Maru, 2440, Karachi, 14-12,
N Y Kaish.
5) Cambay Star, 320, M Coast, 11-12, S
Hassam
1) Jalavijaya 2297 Karachi 12-12 Scindia
S N
10) Jalarajar 3148 NF NF Scindia
S N
12) Sumatra, 3266, Colombo, 11-12, L
Edwards

Prince's Dock
A) Alavi 2161 Jeddah N F, T Morrison
Oostcappelle 348 M Coast NF Mer-
chant S N
C) R Islam 3612 Jeddah 23-12 T Morri-
son
F) Jalapalaka 2630 Rangoon 12-12 Scin-
dia S N
K) Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected
FROM LONDON
Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O S N
Cathay 16-12-37 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Chitral 23-12-37 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Castalia 10-12-37 Anchor Line
Clan Maciver, 16-12-37, James Finlay.
FROM SYDNEY
Strathmore 16-12-37 P and O S N
FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 30-12-37 L Triestino
Moncalieri 10-12-37 Lloyd Triestino
FROM OSLO
Formosa 22-12-37 L Edwards
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Anyo Maru 30-12-37 N Y K
Ozarda, 15-12-37, M M
Rajputana 24-12-37 P and O S N
Bhutan 15-12-37 P and O S N
Ranchi 10-12-37 P and O S N
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino
FROM HAMBURG
Almkerk 16-12-37 L Edwards
Woolfsburg 11-12-37 L Edwards
Kylbels 23-12-37 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 23-12-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
Sawokla 13-12-37 L Edwards
FROM BASRA
Vasna 11-12-37 M M

Hilda 14-12-37 L Triestino
Bankura, 16-12-37, M M
FROM TRIESTE
Cortellozo 14-12-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino
Riu 16-12-37 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
FROM DURBAN
Iairea 25-12-37 M M
Takiwa 8-1-38 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Jaimohan, 15-12-37, Scindia S N
FROM RANGOON
Naringa 16-12-37 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 16-12-37 M M
Dalgoma 12-12-37 M M
FROM ABADAN
British Glory 15-12-37 A I Oil Co.
FROM CALCUTTA
Garmula 17-12-37 M M

Sailing Dates
FOR LONDON
Strathmore 18-12-37 P and O
Rajputana 25-12-37 P and O
Ranpura 8-8-38 P and O
Narkunda 14-12-37 P and O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Cathay 16-12-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Polk 24-12-37 F F Campbell
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L T.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Chitral 23-12-37 P and O
Carthage 6-8-38 P and O
Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino
Foyooka Maru 1-12-37 N Y K
Kunishima Maru 23-12-37 N Y K
Conte Biancamano 30-12-37 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 25-12-37 T Morrison
Islami 23-12-37 I Morrison
FOR KARACHI
Vita 18-12-37 M M
Woolfsburg 14-12-37 L Edwards
Kunishima Maru 12-12-37 N Y K
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalarajar 16-12-37 Scindia S N
FOR RANGOON
Jalapalaka 12-12-37 Scindia S N
FOR BASRA
Barpeta, 15-12-37, M M
Vasna 16-12-37 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 22-12-37 M M
Tairea, 5-1-38, M M
B. P. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Viceroy of India 9-12-37
S S Mirzapore (boats) 10-12-37
S S Dayavati 10-12-37
S S Corfu (boats) 10-12-37
S S Sumatra 11-12-37
S S Kalavati 11-12-37

EXPORTS
Bombay, Dec. 11.
S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool:
1334 bags g nut oil cake A Omerbhoy;
580 bags g nut oil cake P M Kataria;
1400 bags linseed oil cake H Rawji.
For Antwerp: 4170 bags g nut oil
cake H Rawji; 2000 pkts g nut oil cake
A Omerbhoy.
S S Pres Harrison for Jaffa: 10 bales
cotton grey yarn H Manilal.
For Marseilles: 55 bales cotton raw
Sax Textile Products.
S S Dalgoma for London: 1200 bags
linseed oil cakes Swastik Mills; 8960
bags g nut oil cake L Dreyfus; 25 dms
castor oil Swastik Mills; 9 bales cot-
ton hides P E Beyer; 120 bags turmeric
G Majji; 9800 bags g nut oil cake P Sur-
chand; 7 bales cow hides J J
Rahimtoola.
For Middlesbrough: 1750 tons manga-
nese ore J Finlay.
For Hull: 2500 bags g nut oil cake
L Dreyfus; 700 bags linseed oil cake
L Dreyfus; 130 dms g nut oil Swastik
Oil Mills.
S S Castalia for Liverpool: 1350 bags
g nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills.
For Manchester 75 dms castor oil Swas-
tik Mills; 6000 pkts myrabolam C
Jivanlal; 375 bales cotton raw A Clay-
ton.
For Glasgow: 150 bags sevri hemp
H K Kesharwalla; 1334 bags g nut oil
cake A Omerbhoy.
IMPORTS.
S S Varela Agents M Mackenzie from
Busrah: 23630 bags wet dates; 1946
bags dry dates; 30 cases sheep skins;
453 bags wheat; 72 bags beans; 537
bags mash.
From Karachi: 56 bags gram; 2689
bales cotton; 1369 bags wheat; 63 bags
barje; 49 bds dry fruit; 40 bds
kidnash; 162 bags wheat flour; 100
bags poppy seed; 7 cases persian silver
coins.
S S Shwedagon Agents Steel Brothers
and Co. from Rangoon: 461430 galls
petroleum motor spirit; 735010 galls
kerosene oil in bulk; 690 cks lubg oil;
61 cks lubg grease; 2500 cases candles;
800 dms empty 4 gallon drums.
S S Jalavijaya Agents Scindia Steam
Navigation from Mouline: 2035 pes
eng board; 21479 bags rice; 182 pes
teak squares; 563 bags betelnuts; 621
pes teak posts; 1408 bds eng cantling
60 pes eng planks; 87063 pes teak
cantling and planks.
From Rangoon: 8927 bags rice
From Colombo: 4067 bags copra; 90
bds mattress fibre.

DELHI WHEAT MARKET REPORT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Delhi, Dec. 8.
The current quotations of wheat as
compared with those ruling a week ago
in brackets as reported from the select-
ed markets of the world are as fol-
lows:—
London: S. Australian 38.6 (39.3)
Rosario 40 (39.5)
Chicago: May 94 1/8 (90)
Liverpool: Dec. 92-1/2 (91) March 62 1/2
(90)
Winnipeg: Dec. 119 5/8 (110 3/4)
South West: Dec. 28-1/3 (29-1/3) July 25-
2 (26-1/2)
Bombay: Jan. 5-3/3 (5-4/6) May 4 1/3-0
(5-0-3)
Calcutta: May 8-1/2 (8-1/2-3)
Hapur: May 2-1/2 (2-1/2-4) Maha
2-1/2-2 (2-1/2-4) Jeth 2-1/3 (2-1/4-8)
Amritsar: Magh 2-1/3-1 (2-1/3-5) Har
2-1/3-1 (2-1/3-5)
From the above table of quotations it
would appear that the foreign market
during the week under review closed
buoyantly steady while the Indian mar-
kets finished with an easy outflow. Cash
interest buying, absence of moisture in
South West, improvement of Securities,
lifting of the hedges against export
sales together with eastern covering and
unfavourable rains—all these factors
accounted for the strength in the fore-
ign market and the factors which
attributed to the easiness in our mar-
kets were: weakness of other com-
modities, considerable selling pressure,
absence of effective export demand, fa-
vourable weather and good crop pros-
pects and easy Punjab advances along
with casual easiness in foreign values.

KARACHI STEADY
Almost every opening in the Karachi
market during the week was either
steady or firm but the closing was
more or less in the reverse position. In
sympathy with higher overseas cables
particularly from Winnipeg and Chi-
cago and due to fairly good export de-
mand the market opened at a little
higher rates and tried to maintain the
better outlook. But absence of impor-
tant buying support, selling by jobbers,
larger arrivals, upcountry hedge selling
and Punjab commission houses selling
together with December liquidations,
caused reactionary feelings in the mar-
ket. Consequently the prices were
bound to give way and closed easy. The
underlying tone was a mixed one. The
highest and the lowest quotations were
28-6/9 for January respectively. Of
all the positions, the December sold
much i.e. 1/2 per candy. Business was
done on a poor scale and the spot sales
during the week amounted to about
17,000 bags, as against 85,000 worth of
week which were bought local mills
only. Bombay shippers and exporters
were indisposed to enter into making
any purchases. Total arrivals since
April 14 to December 4, as reported to
have been accumulated to 52,41,117 bags
and the exports during the same period
amounted to near 43,39,925 bags. The
week's arrivals are placed at 76,494 bags
while the off-takes are 76,925 bags.
Karachi exporters are making considerable
purchases in the Punjab markets.

SELLING IN BOMBAY.
Bombay wheat market witnessed nothing
worthy of being reported during the
week. As it was subjected to under the
selling pressure of considerable nature
which was effected by the Silver weak-
ness, the prices remained ruling with a
depressed undertone. Operators were
taking no absorbing interest in the
market but were more or less dispo-
sited to have an unbroken steady state
needing requirements due to the absence
any stimulating foreign advice. Price
fluctuations were therefore meagre and
moved within a narrow range. The
visible stocks are placed at about 3,990
tons only. Calcutta and Bombay mil-
lars are evincing very keen interest in
the purchases in the U.P. centres; the
former especially at Hapur and the latter
at Ghaziabad and other centres.

PRICES DECLINE.
As the week progressed the weakness
and dullness in the upcountry markets
accelerated and the prices remained
throughout tumbling down. The main
factor to tend the market towards the
easiness was the heavy undulating demand
by bulls. The bulls tried to bring about
the rise in the prices but their attempts
however brought no fruit. As predicted
last week in these columns, the bears
predominated the markets. The high-
est touched at Hapur 24-5-8 their
lowest 2-14-8; thus the prices ruled
within an anna range. Price variations
were negligible. Trading was on a
rather poor side and the jobbers were
reluctant to enter into any fresh com-
mitments. Although a large volume of
ready wheat is exported from here to
eastern centres, the stocks still in hands
are considered to be burden some by
the stockists due to lack of fresh de-
mand. The stocks here came from
1012 Khattis last week down to 65
Khattis. To-day's reports indicate that
some fresh demands are made by the
consuming centres and there is like-
hood of the rise in the prices if the
demand continues at the same rate.
Another factor to help the rising trend
is the dry weather and frost reports.
Lyalpur also displayed the weaker
tendency in the prices and the bullish
foreign advices failed to check the
fall. Owing to no stimulating demand
either from U.P. or N.W.F. Province
where the rates are lower than the
Punjab, mills are facing hard days and
are working only partially. Further
more, demand from the ports is playing
no important part as Bombay and
Calcutta are taking their supplies from
the U.P. The only port which is
drawing the supplies from the Punjab
is Karachi where the consumption is
assessed to be about 4,000 bags daily.
So, the demand for all practical pur-
poses is very small and can not help
prices to run up. The accumulated
stock is put at 17,500 bags and the ar-
stock is put at 17,500 bags and the ar-
rivals of the week at about 3,000 bags.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.
The international markets contrary to
the Indian markets witnessed the hara-
dened sentiment during the week. The
factors to rise the markets were: Se-
cured buying, influenced by the re-
ports of unfavourable rains in South
Australia, Eastern covering, commis-
sion houses buying, absence of mois-
ture in dry area of South West and
improvement of Securities. The crop
prospects both of Australia and Argen-
tine are below the average and harvest-
ing operations which were stopped owing
to heavy rains last week are how going
on. The estimates of both the coun-
tries are placed at 363 million bushels

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

Season To Date	This Week	New York, Dec. 10. 1936/37	CORRESPONDING Season Week 1936
Total in Sight, (excluding linters),	9,492	360	9,003 269 Bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other	2,926	123	3,771 220 "
American (excluding linters),	2,895	215	2,608 177
Export from U. S. Ports,	112	8	729 52
Of which to Japan,	21	—	13 3
Of which to China,	905	76	528 44
Of which to Great Britain,	511	36	358 18
Of which to Germany,	—	—	—
Stock at New York,	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports,	3,239	—	2,940
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns,	2,608	—	2,327
World's visible supply,	9,153	—	8,625
Of which to American Cotton,	7,544	—	6,757
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters),	4,829	258	5,498 321
Receipts at U. S. Ports,	5,266	190	4,782 140

TIN QUOTA REDUCED

Bombay, Dec. 11.
The International Tin Committee has
reduced the January-March quotas
from 110 to 70 per cent.
The weekly market letter from our
correspondent from Singapore dated 7th
inst. reads as under:—
In Malaya many fear that that the
provisional decision of the I.T.C. to
reduce the Export Quota to 85 per cent
as from 1938, is a preliminary attempt
to form a Buffer Pool. London Tin ex-
ports Assume. That the formation of
a pool (a reserve stock Organisation) is
inevitable as the acute uncertainty of
the future outlook of the metal. The
Industry's Salvation now lies in the
promulgation of a scheme which
provides quota manipulation as the
means of controlling prices. The pre-
sented confronting problem is no longer
one of producing enough metal to the
demands and keep stocks at reason-
able levels but a rigid regulation of pro-
duction to safeguard fair price and to
prevent stocks aggregating at an ex-
cessively rapid rate.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Acute observers confirm that the
underlying force for the recent recession
is due to the American federal re-
serve Policy months ago of reducing
Excess Reserves by destituting some-
thing to have an unbroken steady state
Gold, and by its direct market opera-
tion, which was thought to be an anti-
inflationary measure, in effect was de-
flationary. The credit giving institu-
tion began to call for loans and would
be interesting to see how far industrial
activity maintaining its course indepen-
dent of the vagaries Finance, for
international markets are so tied together
that it is impossible for any coun-
try to have an unbroken steady state
without feeling some of the effects.
The International outlook is improv-
ing slightly. Messages from Washing-
ton appears to promise a welcome
change after all. Still Current Indus-
trial activities are hardly bedded. In-
dustrial stocks are still showing a
panic but there were echoes of ques-
tions "What would be the outcome if
these trend of business is not checked
intime, that is all-in itself a most un-
fortunate effect on Industry. If in-
dustrial stocks still the strain on Gil-
edged will be nil, otherwise Gilts
would be edged. Towards the close of
the last month expectations were rife
that President would bring in the
Olive Branch, but were disappointed.
But it is all the unrepentant of
their tentative forecast of reduction—a
line of Brightness can be drawn for
the time being over the Tin Industry.

FALL IN PRODUCTION.

A mere glance of earlier business
would be proving that U.S.A. has
bought more tin this year than she
actually consumed. Indices of Indus-
trial Productions has fallen and are
falling at rapid rate. Commodities con-
sumption for some time to come would
be low regard less of any intervention.
The Consumption of tin at present is
155,000 tons per year, and still on the
heading downward path. So these
will bring unto home a mere substan-
tial Curtailment is necessary.
As far as the International Politics
are concerned, the Brussels Conference
conducted on the same usual Platitu-
dinous lines has achieved so far exactly
what most people expected it would
Positive Action is still to be found in
China where such needs as is available
seems to indicate that the tide of war is
definitely flowing at the moment in
favour of Japan who is hard has
favoured the Rising Sun at the mount
where Dr. Sun Yet Sen the father of
Chinese republic remains.

LARGE PRODUCTION.

The production of metal is now more
than 2,000 tons a month ahead of con-
sumption. Tin Plates mills now runs
65 per cent of the nominal ten weeks
ago 110 per cent. The automobile In-
dustry has slowed down the produc-
tions proceeded for the big sales of
spring 1938. Thus one would like
to conclude that unless some unforeseen
favourable development would world
demand for Tin Metal will be on a
smaller scale in 1938 than it has been
in 1937.

It is desirable thing to see Tin
Prices at Stability but it can not be
attained solely by a balance between
Supply and Consumption. Only be
effected by such means as Co-Relating
Current Supplies with Current Demand

as against 398 million bushels last year.
Owing to the greater acreage the yield
is larger than that of last year but is
improved in the quality. The average
of the world producing countries. Ac-
cording to the report, the estimate
surplus stocks with the exporting
countries for 1937-38 are placed at 77
million bushels as against 363 million
bushels last year.

LONDON RUBBER OUTLOOK

LONDON, Nov. 24.
Messrs. Symington and Wilson have
issued the following weekly report:—
After remaining steady over Thursday
of last week our Market went dull and
easier on Friday and Saturday but
showed a slightly steadying tendency
on Monday and Tuesday. This morning
following a rise in New York yesterday
and a corresponding rise in the Singa-
pore Market this morning the tone here
is again steadier, the opening prices
showing a rise of 1/16d. to 1/8d. over
yesterday evening's close.
The highest price at which business
has been done in Standard Sheet on the
Spot during the period under review
was 7-3/16d. done after 3.45 on Thurs-
day and the lowest 6 13/16d. done on
Tuesday. At the time of writing the
buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the
Spot is 7d. per lb. and prices are prac-
tically unchanged on the week.
Despite a further severe fall on Wall
Street on Monday the Rubber Market
in New York was comparatively steady
showing a fall of only a few points and
prices here also steadied up on Tues-
day. It would appear that
at any rate, the ex-
ercising less influence on our Commodity
than has been the case in recent weeks.
The question of the exportable per-
centage for next year—to be decided be-
fore we issue our next Report—is now
the principal factor in everybody's cal-
culations. We think it is now general-
ly realised that producers, manufac-
turers and all interested in Rubber are
facing an unlooked for emergency which
will fully justify any steps which the
Committee may choose to take how-
ever extreme these may appear to be
when compared with past practice.

STOCK IN MALAYA.
The figures of the so-called "up-coun-
try" stocks at end October have now
been published. Stocks in the hands of
up-country dealers, including Province
Wellesley, Malacca, etc., show a total
of 17,445 tons (September 13,752 tons).
Total stocks on estates under 100 acres
amount to 26,455 tons (24,379 tons). Total
up-country stocks thus stand at 43,900
tons at end October compared with
38,311 tons at end September, an in-
crease of 5,589 tons. As mentioned in
our Report of 10th November, port
stocks at the end of October showed a
decline of 7,483 tons compared with
those held at end September. Total
stocks in Malaya at end October amount
to 85,855 tons against 87,579 tons at end
September, a decrease of 1,724 tons.

PRODUCTION IN MALAYA.

Production for the month of October
on estates over 100 acres is declared at
28,345 tons compared with 26,797 tons
in September while production on
estates under 100 acres is calculated at
14,527 tons against 19,250 tons. Total
production for the month works out at
42,872 tons against 46,047 tons in Sep-
tember.

**INTERNATIONAL RUBBER REGU-
LATION COMMITTEE.**
We expressed our views on this sub-
ject pretty fully last week urging the
necessity for a cut in the exportable
percentage to 70. To-day we only wish
to add the following to what we wrote
last week.
There is reason to believe that the
manufacturers' Advisory Panel attached
to the Regulation Committee will
show themselves in favour of a higher
price level. Most of the manufacturers
make up their balance sheets at the end
of the year and holding as they do
pretty heavy stocks they will not want
to write these down to a low figure.
Stocks held by the American manufac-
turers and purchases afford bought by
them amounted at the end of October to
a total of about 160,000 tons. This
Rubber must for the greater part have
been bought during the last six months
and the average price for that period,
—May to October—of Standard Sheet
on the Spot in London works out at just
under 9-1/8d. If these stocks have to
be written down even by 2-1/4d. to bring
them to present levels this would re-
present a loss of £21 per ton or £3,360,
000, while a fall of 3/4d. per lb. from
present levels would mean a loss of
£4,480,000. British manufacturers' stocks
are of course on a smaller scale
but were returned at end September as
in round figures, 24,000 tons on which
a writing down to 6-7/8d. would mean
a loss of £504,000 or if to 6-1/8d. per lb.
£672,000.

It is desirable thing to see Tin
Prices at Stability but it can not be
attained solely by a balance between
Supply and Consumption. Only be
effected by such means as Co-Relating
Current Supplies with Current Demand

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma and
Bronchitis poison your system, ruin your
health and weaken your heart. Mendoc,
the prescription of an American physician,
starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes,
purifies the blood and builds new vitality
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anything and enjoy life. Mendoc is so
successful that it is guaranteed to give
you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to
completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or
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Get Mendoc from your chemist. The guar-
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Coffee 1 ANNA PER CUP
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GODREJ LIMDA OIL SOAP are made out of pure neem oil which is known to be the best healer of skin diseases from times immemorial. They can claim to be the best neem oil soaps ever placed on the market.

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AN IDEAL REMEDY FOR
Piles
DOCTORS TREAT THIS EFFECTIVE WAY
Cures at any stage
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Hospitals, etc.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

WHENEVER I FEEL A COLD COMING ON, I TAKE MISTOL
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

Trade Buying And Covering In Cotton

BUYERS CAUTIOUS OWING TO UNCERTAINTY OVER INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

House Of Representatives Votes Compulsory Crop Controls

BOMBAY: December 11. THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY 268 VOTES TO 121 HAVE PASSED LONG RANGE COMPULSORY CROP CONTROL BILL FOR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO AND RICE. A SIMILAR BILL IS NEARING COMPLETION IN THE SENATE. BUT SO FAR NO DETAILS ARE AVAILABLE.

The New York cotton market opened steady but the irregularity of the grain and stock markets and the continued uncertainty over the industrial situation are making buyers cautious. Textiles were quiet after previous days' quiet but sentiment has generally improved. Finally trade buying and covering appeared.

At the opening March was quoted one point down at 8.9 and prices declined to 8.6 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on there was improved demand and March was quoted 8.13 which was the highest level. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points at 8.13 per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed unchanged to one point down. Spot cotton was also unchanged at 8.22c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with January 4.59. There was Bombay buying of distant which met hedging and profit taking on limits. Later the market continued very small. The market closed unchanged. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 4.70d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures closed 2 to 3 points down and Uppers were one point up. The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a rise of 9 points to a decline of one point.

PRIVATE CABLES. New York March Highest 8.13-03 Lowest (10-47 a.m.) 8.00-04 Liverpool January Highest 4.59-01 Lowest 4.56-01 Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received today the following cable information from the Foreign Office: Liverpool: Market quiet. Small Indian buying in distant positions. Hedging slight. Undertake poor. Expecting gradual advance.

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Speculators are active and cautious. Improved demand on the spot gives tone to the market. Cotton is generally of poor staple. Lancashire yarn market steady.

New York: Moderate hedge selling absorbed by Bombay, Continent and local buying. Wall Street sales somewhat better. House passed House Farm Bill. Senate still debating Senate Farm Bill. Messrs. Bishwambharai Ma. eshwari have received today the following cable information from their Foreign friends: New York: Government stock here increasing rapidly we can expect tight spot.

LONDON SEEDS. London, Dec. 11. Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C.I.F. ton. £12-10-3 Dec. sellers. Linseed, Calcutta, London, C.I.F. ton. £12-0-0 Dec. sellers. Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton. £11-10-3 Dec. sellers. Rapeseed, Tonia, Hull/Cot. C.I.F. ton. £13-10-0 Dec. Jan. sellers. Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton. £14-0-0 Dec. Jan. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE. London, Dec. 11. Wheat, Rosario Santa Fe, Parcels. 40/ Jan/Feb. sellers. Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels. 45/6 Dec. sellers. Wheat, South Australian Parcels. 37/9 Dec. sellers.

LONDON LINSEED. London, Dec. 11. Linseed Oil, Naked, London, per cwt. 27/3 Dec. sellers. Linseed Oil, Naked, London, per cwt. 27/3 Jan/Apr. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER. London, Dec. 11. Smoked Sheets, Standard Ribbed, per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE. New York, Dec. 11. Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 9-1/4.

Hydro-Electric Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

49th Week (ended 9th December)
1935 11,652,800
1936 10,998,600
1937 13,769,000
Total for 49 Weeks (1st January to date)
1935 538,613,400
1936 522,189,900
1937 618,301,100

For the calendar month of November 1937, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 7,470,300 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 48,996,802, the percentage of sales to generation being 85.26 per cent.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 11. Following a small improvement at 2 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened at-day at Rs. 165/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 166/4 on scattered buying. Later on there was some realising and prices after declining to Rs. 165/4 improved to Rs. 165/12. The market was steady at this level with a moderate business. Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and the local market was steady at Rs. 165. The market closed at 1 p.m. as under:—
Broach A/M 165 0
Broach J/A 167 1/2
Omra D/J 148 0
Omra March 148 0
Omra May 150 0
Omra D/J 128 4
Bengal March 129 4

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 11.
Extra Spr-Fine Sup Fine F.G. Good
M. G. 139 136 133 130
Bengal U.P. 139 136 133 130
Omra No. 3 160 157 154 151
C. P. No. 1 171 168 165 162
C. P. No. 2 165 162 159 156

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 11.
Bengal Fine New 136/3
C. P. 1 New 163/5
C. P. 2 New 158/5
Arvi New 161/2
Berar New 153/4; Old 114/9
Khandesh New 142/43; Old 114/9
Jaina/Sail: Ne 143/4; Old 114/9
Burwah Sanavud Old 114/9
Mathia Old 78/99
Broach Old 153/60
Punjab F. New 181/63; Dec. +14/6
Punjab 289F. New 230/35; Dec. +5/68
Sind 4 F. New 181/83; Dec. +15/12
Sind N. T. New 212/15; Dec. +45/47
Kampala Old 300/305; Mar/Apr. +119
Manza New 288/70

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec. 13.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.
Khandesh 912
Central India 35
Bansi and Nagar 235
Hyderabad-Gaonmi 775
Berar 624
Khandesh 142
Total Omras 1,192
Dholera 80
N.W. Provinces 65
Rajputana 95
Sind-Punjab 1,418
Compta and Dharwar 7,012
Western-Northern 804
Cocanada 808
Tinnevely and Cambodia 3,685
Egyptian, African and Sudan 1 104,780
Comilla, Burma and other sorts 370
Total 2,877 235,784

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday This year.
Europe 1,074 47,771
Japan and China 67,300
Coast Ports 23,834
Up-country by Rail 99,422
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan 2,423
Total 1,074 237,750

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales. 1937-38 1936-37
Receipts to date 526,000 478,200
Receipts Yesterday 5,000 22,000
Exports to date 289,500 260,800
Stock at Ports 383,900 294,000
Stock at Interior 260,800 232,700
Stock at Liverpool 95,900 82,500
Visible Supply 754,000 675,000
Quantity in sight 949,200 903,000
Quantity out of sight 482,900 549,800
Total 1,432,100 1,452,800

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 8th December 5,933
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937 282,907
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 358,387
Decrease 125,480

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
New York: January 148 March 148
May 158 July 161 October 166 at cross rate 5.00 1/8
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 165/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.67 Rs. 37 3/4 at exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 168 Liverpool July 4.70 Rs. 36 3/4 at exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 165/8 New York May 8.14 Rs. 15 1/2 at cross rate 5.00 1/8
Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 163 New York July 8.17 Rs. 13 1/2 at cross rate 5.00 1/8

Osaka Sampin

OSAKA, Dec. 11.
December 235.50-30
April 230.80-30
June 234.70-50

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 10
SAKES—January 14.15-1
DECEMBER—January 9.68-5
February 9.72-6
April 9.77-4
June 9.82-6
GIZA—January 11.74-9

Bombay Yarn Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 11.
Yarn No. 10 1/28 Dec. Rs. 133; Feb. Rs. 130; April Rs. 128.
Yarn No. 20 1/28 Dec. 164; Feb. Rs. 163; April Rs. 161

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 11. Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £6.18/10. London Paris Exchange rate was also unchanged at 147.07. London Silver prices were unchanged at 18 15/160. India bought and sold covered. Speculators bought and sold. The market was steady. Later America bought fair amount of Spot sold by India and speculators. Montreal prices declined 30 points and New York Silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents Shanghai 1.1 on London was quoted 12 1/4. The local market was quiet but steady with a small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD.

Ready 34 4/3
Magar Delivery 34 7/8
Magar Tejmindi 0 1/9
Pash Delivery 34 8/0
Pash Tejmindi 0 4/9

SILVER.

Ready 48 0/0
Magar Delivery 48 0/0
Magar Tejmindi 0 1/10
Pash Delivery 48 1/6
Pash Tejmindi 1 9/0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 11.
Spot 18-13/16
Forward 18-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 11.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. L6-19-10

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 10
December 43.20-80
March 43.20-80
May 43.20-80

GOLD EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bar gold and Sovereigns worth Rs. 60,88,049 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended December 11. The s.s. "Takliwa," which left Bombay on Wednesday for Durban, carried two consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 17,258 and Rs. 5,281 for Mombasa. Five consignments of the following descriptions were carried by the s.s. "Corfu," which left Bombay on Thursday for Kobe—worth Rs. 1,20,841 and Rs. 9,40,514 for Hong Kong; bar gold worth Rs. 2,75,336 for Singapore; bar gold valued at Rs. 34,282 for Colombo; and Sovereign worth Rs. 1,72,344 for Hong Kong. The s.s. "Ranchi," which sailed on Saturday, carried three consignments of bar gold of the following descriptions: bar gold worth Rs. 14,13,667 for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; and bar gold worth Rs. 9,19,595 and Rs. 11,90,151 for London. The total value of gold exported Bombay to foreign countries since the latter part of the gold standard new amounts to Rs. 3,07,11,78,265. Two consignments of silver bar, English and Australian, weighing 1,49,501 ounces were also carried by the s.s. "Ranchi" for London.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 11.
Standard copper cash (buyers) £40-5-0
Standard copper 3 months £40-10-0
Standard copper 6 months £40-10-0
Bombay market—Yellow metal sheets Rs. 42-5-0
Copper sheets Rs. 40-0-0
Tone: Steady.

LONDON METALS

LONDON, Dec. 10.
Copper £40 10 0
Lead £15 8 0
Spelter £15 7 6
Tin £197 7 6

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec. 11. Yesterday all foreign markets were easy on increased offerings from South Hemisphere. The local market suddenly declined on reports of local supplies of Australian wheat by local offices. To-day the market was easy with scattered selling and quotations were as under:—
Linseed Jan 2 12 0
Lowest Jan 1 1 6
Wheat M May 4 14 9

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec. 10.
January £11-17-5

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 11.
Groundnuts February—Opening 31 4 0
Lowest 31 2 0
Closing 31 3 3
Castorseed May—Opening 35 2 0
Highest 35 6 0
Lowest 35 1 0
Closing 35 6 0
Cottonseed January—Opening 20 1 6
Highest 20 1 6
Lowest 20 1 6
Closing 20 15 6
Cottonseed May—Opening 20 8 6
Highest 20 9 6
Lowest 20 7 6
Closing 20 8 6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 10.
December 91 1/4d
March 90 1/2d
May 90 1/2d

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 10.
December do 0.85 5/8
May do 0.82 1/8
July do 0.88 1/2

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 10.
March 2.30 unchd
May 2.31 unchd
July 2.33 1/4
September 2.34 1/4

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 11.
B. C. RATES—T. T. D. 1/6 1/16
LONDON: Bank's selling T T D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying I T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 1 months 1/6 1/32
NEW YORK: Bank's selling T T 266 1/8
Bank's buying T T 264
BANKS: Bank's selling I I 1,100
Bank's buying T T 1,120
BANKS: Bank's selling I T 7 1/2
Bank's buying T T 7 1/2
AMSTERDAM: Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
JAV: Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG: Bank's selling D D 83 5/8
SHANGHAI: Bank's selling D D 9 5/8
SINGAPORE: Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BANKS: Bank's selling D D 92 1/4
ROSS RATE: New York London 5.00 10th instant
Japan London 1/2 11th instant
Hongkong London 1/2 11th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 11th instant
Java London 8.96 7/8 11th instant
London Paris 147.07 10th instant
London Belgium 29.40 3/4 10th instant
London Switzerland 21.61 1/4 10th instant
London Berlin 12.40 3/8 10th instant
London Stockholm 18.40 10th instant
London New York 5.00 10th instant
London Amsterdam 8.99 1/8 10th instant
London Italy 95.12 10th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.

Gold £6-19-10 9th instant
Silver £6-19-10 10th instant
Silver London Ready 18 15/16 10th instant
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 10th instant
Silver London Forward 18 11/16 10th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 9th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 10th instant
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 9th instant
London discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 9th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 10th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent
3 months 1 per cent
Tone—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Dec. 10
Call Loan London 1/2
3 per cent 79 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/55 83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/55 103
4 per cent 1948/53 107
4 1/2 per cent 111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 114 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47 109 3/4
5 per cent 1949/52 98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 74 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 112 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary 47/6 easier

RESERVE BANK

Statement of the position of scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 3rd December 1937.
1. Demand Liabilities—
(a) In India 127,16,04,000
(b) In Burma 6,46,38,000
2. Time Liabilities—
(a) In India 104,31,58,000
(b) In Burma 4,89,47,000
3. Cash—
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India & Bank Notes—
(a) In India 5,49,83,000
(b) In Burma 2,41,000
(ii) Rupee Coins—
(a) In India 15,000
(b) In Burma 17,36,000
(iii) Rupee Coins—
(a) In India 78,12,000
(b) In Burma 1,09,000
(c) In Burma 1,37,000
4. Balances with Reserve 26,49,60,000
5. Advances—
(a) In India 99,94,01,000
(b) In Burma 4,29,12,000
6. Bills Discounted—
(a) In India 5,58,32,000
(b) In Burma 27,99,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 11.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate 13/16 p.c. to 7/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 p.c. to 3/4 p.c.
Time Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Time Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 p.c. to 2-1/2 p.c.
Interest day to day 1/2 p.c. to 1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's market loan 1/2 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 11.
T. T. London on—New York 4.99 80
Paris 147.07
Berlin 12.40-1/4
Madrid 20.00
Amsterdam 8.88-5/16
Brussels 29.40-3/4
Milan 95.15
Borne 21.61
Prague 142.31

LONDON SUGAR

LONDON, Dec. 10.
March sh. 6/1-3/4d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 11.
Ready Java Rs. 15-9
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-13
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-14
Kesar Rs. 11-4
Sagay Rs. 11-5
Java spot Rs. 11-0

LONDON STOCK

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dates London Nov. 24.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £225,406,622 on November 17th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday. In the open market about £1,500,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. The demand from the Continent was sufficiently keen to maintain prices at a premium of about 1s. 6d. over dollar exchange parity, but the steadiness of the dollar was reflected by quotations, which varied only between 14s and 14s 1/4d. The figures below show an import from the United States of America of £1,500,000 gold, this no doubt representing gold officially acquired as the result of recent operations in support of the dollar. It is interesting as being the first import of the kind to this country from the United States for some considerable time. The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 15th instant to midday on the 22nd instant:—

IMPORTS.
British South Africa £1,744,330
British West Africa 73,150
Tanganyika Territory 7,021
Kenya 17,100
British India 210,650
Australia 313,620
U. S. A. 1,150,540
Germany 15,283
Netherlands 69,222
France 31,523
Switzerland 30,121
Portugal 14,469
Other countries 12,896
£3,690,830

EXPORTS.

Argentina £2,463,848
British India 3,000
Finland 25,850
France 16,017
Netherlands 123,160
Belgium 310,500
Switzerland 623,670
Other countries 450
£3,568,295

The s.s. "Malaja" which sailed from Bombay on November 20th carries gold to the value of about £220,000. The Transvaal gold output for October 1937 amounted to 985,577 fine ounces as compared with 983,975 fine ounces for September 1937 and 977,425 fine ounces for October 1936.

SILVER.

The tone has been quietly steady and prices showed a variation of only 1/16d during the past week. Business was moderate but fairly general, the chief factors being: buying and selling operations by the Indian Bazaars and demand from America for silver for prompt delivery, buyers of silver from the latter quarter, however, being mainly limited to 15/8d. The market has been influenced by the steadier tendency of the dollar and no important change is anticipated in the near future. It has been reported from New York that purchases of silver by the United States Treasury during the first nine months of the year amounted to 175,000,000 ounces.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 15th instant to midday on the 22nd instant:—

IMPORTS.

Hongkong £1,319,540
Japan 4,490
Argentina 8,749
Irish Free State 2,285
Australia 11,229
Belgium 11,500
Other countries 1,240
£1,359,027

EXPORTS.

U. S. A. £8,900
New Zealand 26,035
Aden 22,463
Egypt 7,132
Arabia 1,113
Madras 3,312
Syria 2,410
Canada 2,220
France 10,763
Sweden 2,550
Poland 1,557
Other countries 4,941

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 10. Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—
Amr. For. Power Pfd 7 per cent 21
Amr. Super Power 1 1/4
Electric Bond Comm. £204.30 to £245.20, leaving the United Kingdom an adverse balance of £3,544,198, although Egypt's total imports had increased over £5,000,000 owing to the new defence measures. Moreover, Italian exports to Egypt during this period were up over £2,000,000 compared with last year—although it must be remembered that sanctions were then in operation—and Italy's now has a favourable trade balance with Egypt of £269,762. But what is still more important to Lancashire, however, is this over half the Indian exports to Egypt are cotton piece goods, and the following figures speak for themselves:—
Oct. Oct. Jan.-Oct., Jan.-Oct.,
1936 1937 1936 1937
U. K. 102,314 68,237 918,581 884,721
France 2,558 2,278 11,153 15,813
Italy 124,847 159,538 255,987 1,323,133
Japan 124,514 12,022 774,934 247,232
Total (all countries) 497,440 374,185 2,492,348 3,191,346
Japan, once Britain's chief competitor in this market, has been hard hit by the 40 per cent surtax and the Far Eastern war, but Britain has not taken advantage of the change. The Italians are virtually dumping cotton piece goods in Egypt to obtain foreign currency, and although the local textile industry has complained the Government has so far done nothing beyond promise to watch the situation closely. It is unlikely, however, that Lancashire would be protected at the expense of Italy, although the latter-class goods might benefit if any attempt is made to protect the local industry.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE

Liverpool Nov. 17.

Liverpool firm writes:—Cloth—Order books in many directions have shown severe contraction and looms have been stopped in several districts.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1937

Dawn Of Constructive & Human System

Practical Solution Of Mass Education

**Zakir Hussain Com-
mittee Issues Report**
**7-YEAR COURSE OF BASIC
EDUCATION**

**Age Of 7 Fixed For Enforcing
Compulsion**

Report has been published by Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee appointed by the Wardha Educational Conference, held in October last, under the presidency of Mahatma Gandhi.

FIVE SECTIONS

It is divided into five sections, viz., (1) Basic Principles, (2) Objectives, (3) Training of Teachers, (4) Supervision and Examinations, and (5) Administration.

BASIC CRAFT

In the Appendix is given a detailed scheme of spinning and weaving as the basic craft.

MAHATMA'S SCHEME SUPPORTED

The Committee has supported Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of educating children through some suitable form of productive work. After fixing a seven-year course of Basic Education, the Committee suggests the age of seven as the proper time for enforcing compulsion, and that the basic education should be free and compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of seven and fourteen.

PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

After referring to the training of teachers, the Committee stresses the need of introducing pre-school education conducted or supervised by the State for children aged between three and seven.

TIME-DIVISION

It has made a time division for different sections in the curriculum, extending over 5 hours and 30 minutes, which includes 10 minutes for recess.

DETAILS OF SCHEME

The following is the full text of the Report of Dr. Zakir Hussain, Wardha Education Committee:—
DELHI, 2-12-1937.

MAHATMA GANDHI, President, All India National Education Conference, Wardha.

Mahatmaji,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Committee appointed by the Wardha Conference on the 23rd of October, 1937 to formulate a scheme of basic education on the lines suggested by the resolutions of that Conference.

The members of the Committee present at Wardha, had a preliminary discussion with you on the 24th of October. The Committee met at Wardha on the 2nd and 3rd of November when all the members attended except Professor K. T.

Shah who was prevented by urgent work from coming. They met again at Wardha on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of November. Professor Sanyal could not come, and Professor K. T. Shah could be present only on the first day of the meeting. You will be pleased to know that the discussions were conducted in the most cordial spirit and every member was anxious to contribute his very best. We recorded no evidence, but the Committee are extremely grateful to the numerous friends who sent us their views on the problems engaging our attention.

We are fully conscious of the shortcomings of the report we are submitting. Our own limitations as well as the limitations of time did not permit us to do better. We have been able, for instance, to include a detailed syllabus only for the craft of Spinning and Weaving. If time had permitted, we would have very much liked to include a similar scheme for more crafts. For we

(Continued on page 13 Col. 1.)

LEGAL PRO- CEEDINGS AGAINST COUNCILLOR?

**For Vague Allegations
Against Members And
Officers Of Municipality**

NAGPUR, Dec. 10. With civic elections a week ahead, one of the most stormy meetings of the Nagpur Municipal Committee was held last night. The meeting was specially convened being sequel to a letter of Mr. Parakh, Municipal member, published in the local press making certain allegations against the office-bearers, members and officers of the Nagpur City and Civil Station Municipalities.

Allegations and counter-allegations were made by members. After the debate lasted four and half hours, the Committee, on the motion of Rai Sahab Lala Jai Narayan decided that Mr. Parakh be called upon to declare names of the persons against whom his allegations were directed failing which or failing formal expression of regret, legal action will be taken against him.

The question of taking action against the local paper which published Mr. Parakh's letter was dropped as the editor of the paper intimated his regret "for inadvertent publication and disassociating himself from the allegations".

Mr. Parakh said he would announce names of those against whom he made allegations only after the appointment of an Enquiry Committee.

An amendment recommending to Government appointment of an enquiry committee to investigate the allegations was ruled out by the President in view of the Committee's decision to proceed against Mr. Parakh legally.—United Press.

"NO UNDERMINING CONGRESS PRESTIGE"

(From A Correspondent.)
VIZAG. Dec. 11. The Secretary Young Men's Association Vizagapatnam wires:

"That while it was the Congress Ministry that inaugurated prohibition Congress members of the legislature should be instrumental in applying for licence to construct new distilleries in the Vizagapatnam District was deplored at a general meeting of the Young Men's Association, Vizagapatnam yesterday.

It has further resolved to request those responsible to withdraw their applications as such procedure tended to undermine the Congress prestige.

MYSORE CONGRESS LEADER RELEASED

**On Personal Bond With
Two Sureties**

BANGALORE, Dec. 11. Mr. Rangaramiah, President of the Mysore District Congress Committee, who was charged under Section 124-A (sedition) was directed to be released by the Mysore High Court this afternoon on a personal bond for Rs. 5,000 with two sureties in like amount on the condition that he should not partake in any public demonstration or procession or deliver any speech to the public during the period of enquiry.

His bail application had been rejected both by the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge.—A. P.

DETENUS DAILY ALLOWANCES

**Bengal Govt. Press
Communicate**

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11. Anent press reports that detenus on their release were experiencing great difficulty in meeting the cost of their homeward travelling expenses, a Press Communique issued this evening says that orders of the Government provide that detenus on their release will be given Inter Class passage in addition to a small amount as daily allowance for the period of their journey.

The local authorities, the Communique adds, have been authorised to pay the freight of excess luggage where necessary and a sum to cover coolie hire. Detenus, whose circumstances make it necessary, may draw an allowance at the rate of Rs. 15 per month by applying to the Superintendent of Police of their Districts for the same.—A. P.

BANGALORE CIVIC ADDRESS TO "C. R."

BANGALORE, Dec. 11. The Bangalore Municipal Council at a special meeting this evening unanimously adopted a resolution to present a Civic Address to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier of Madras who is arriving in Bangalore on December 23 in connection with the Central College Day celebrations over which he presides.—A. P.

Calcutta, Dec. 11.—His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir arrived here this morning and will spend Christmas in Calcutta.—A. P.

KISAN MARCH ABANDONED

**Attempt To Foist Strike At
Nagpur To-day Nipped
In Bud**

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Dec. 11. Attempts of local communists to foist a strike on Monday next in the local Textile Mills for the purpose of leading a march of workers to the Assembly Hall were scotched at the meeting of the Nagpur Textile Union last night.

"Red" leaders had been busy in the past, fomenting strike and making workers believe that Congress Ministry was far from sympathetic to workers since it had not redressed their grievances.

Mr. R. S. Ruker, President of the Provincial T. U. C. who along with other local Labour leaders had been invited for an informal Conference earlier, pointed out that the Ministry had full sympathy with their grievances which were being examined and within the next few months, tangible results including restoration of recognition of the Union would be visible. The proposed march was in his opinion unwarranted in the present circumstances.

Mr. Kulkarni, a local communist, urged that in spite of the informal conference the march should proceed as he felt that nothing would come out of the Conference like this one presently going on. He also criticised the attitude of Congress Ministers in other provinces and feared that the C. P. Ministry would also act in those lines. Mr. Ruker's resolution proposing the abandonment of the march and staying action was passed by the Union and Mr. Kulkarni's resolution was lost.

Why This Kisan Demonstration?

NAGPUR, Dec. 11. "The question is what relief should be given to the Kisans and how this can be achieved. This can be done only by dispassionate discussion and formulation of suitable scheme. Instead of taking pains to discuss this question you are busy arranging demonstrations when they can ill-afford to waste their time and money at a time when they can ill-afford to waste them," says Hon'ble Mr. P. B. Gole, Revenue Minister, in the course of a letter to Mr. P. D. Marathe, Provincial Organiser of the Kisan Sabha in connection with the proposed demonstrations before the Assembly Hall on Monday next.

Mr. Gole further observes that distress of agriculturists was well-known matter and did not require any demonstration of the sort contemplated by the Kisan leaders. He would have very much liked if

"INDIVISIBLE NATIONAL INTEREST CALLS FOR UNITY"

How Bengal Can Regain Old Leadership

CALCUTTA, December 11. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who left for Allahabad to-night, gave the following message to the people of Bengal, through the "United Press", on the eve of her departure:—

"Not so long ago Bengal was the living banner and beacon of India's struggle for liberty. She can regain her old leadership in national affairs, if only her sons and daughters would transcend futile and bitter internecine political feuds and communal conflicts and realised that there can be

only one indivisible national interest which calls for equal loyalty and service from every community, whether it be represented by millions or by a mere fragment of humanity."

Mrs. Naidu will deliver the Convocation Address, at the Allahabad University, which will confer a doctorate on her along with Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan and Babu Rajendra Prasad. From Allahabad she goes to Nagpur, to attend the All-India Women's Conference.—United Press

Bye-Election In Indian Merchants Chamber

Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji having resigned his membership of the Central Legislative Assembly, a bye-election will take place in that constituency. Nomination of candidates will take place on December 21st, scrutiny on December 22nd and the counting of votes on January 8th.

A Calcutta message says it is understood that the Hon. Khwaja Sir Naziruddin, Home Minister, Bengal, paid a visit to-day to the Hiji Camp (Midnapur District) where the Regulation III prisoners are detained.

they took up the question and discussed it from all points of view. However, it seemed to Mr. Gole from what had been published about the demonstration that Kisan leaders were bent on arranging, "to show that Kisans in C. P. are not going to tolerate such reactionary views from Congress leaders any further."

"I am very sorry," remarks Mr. Gole in conclusion, "to notice this".—United Press.

AT HOME

LUCKNOW, Dec. 11. The Hon'ble Mr. Jayakar, pre-faced his address at the Convocation of the Lucknow University, this evening, by humorously remarking that it was exceedingly selfish on the part of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Vice-Chancellor, himself speaking extempore but telling him (Mr. Jayakar), that there was a written rule that a written speech should be delivered. He said that he was not accustomed to written speeches which were generally uninteresting.

After the Convocation the Vice-Chancellor gave an 'At Home' which was attended among others by the Premier of U. P., Pandit G. B. Pant and the Education Minister Mr. P. L. Sharma.—A. P.

MOTIHARI TREASURY DEFALCATION ECHO

**Bihar Finance Minister To
Make Supplementary
Demand**

PATNA, Dec. 11. The Finance Minister of Bihar will make a supplementary demand for Rs. 3,12,187 in the Budget Session of the Bihar Legislature in order to make good the deficiency incurred by the Reserve Bank of India on account of a recent defalcation of an equal sum from the currency chest of Motihari treasury.

This is in accordance with an agreement between the local Government and the bank.

A detailed enquiry is being made by the police, which will be followed by a departmental enquiry to fix the responsibility for negligence.—A. P.

ART IN INDIAN HOME

**Ex-Mayor Of Karachi To
Open Adyar Exhibition**

MADRAS, Dec. 10. Mr. Jamshed Nusserwanji, formerly Mayor of Karachi, will open the Exhibition of Art in the Indian Home, which is being held at Adyar during the International Convention of the Theosophical Society commencing on December 24.

Numerous exhibits have been received and others are expected from Northern and Southern India. Among the exhibits will be household articles, paintings, Indian cloth and furniture manufactured in Adyar and a model Indian Home.

The Exhibition is being held under the patronage of the Maharaja and Maharani of Travancore.—United Press.

MINISTERS TO TOUR KARNATAK

HUBLI, Dec. 11. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. Latthe, the Finance Minister and Hon. Mr. Desai, Revenue Minister, will now tour Karnatak during the Christmas Week, according to their original programme, according to the latest information available in Congress circles here. It is understood that following the pressure brought on them by these Karnatak Members of the Legislature and other leaders, the Ministers have agreed to carry out their original programme which had been cancelled.—A. P.

Bombay Ministers' Bijapur Programme

HUBLI, Dec. 11. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, Bombay will tour Bijapur District on December 30. The tour will last for two days. The Hon. Mr. Latthe will hoist the Congress flag over the District Local Board buildings, Bijapur. The Collector Mr. Kothavalla is in charge of the tour arrangements.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

NEW STORY: "TERROR KEEP"

BEGINS ON WEDNESDAY